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CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Pegoraro: Yacyreta Best Solution to Argentina's Energy Demands
(Jorge Alberto Pegoraro Interview; CONVICCION, 16 Nov 80)..... 1

Brazil's Itaipu Draws Warning From Argentine Local Paper
(LA PRENSA, 22 Nov 80)..... 3

ARGENTINA

Gas Pipeline Funding Approved by IDB
(CLARIN, 7 Nov 80)..... 5

News of Oil Find in Beagle Region Brings on Denials
(CONVICCION, 8 Nov 80)..... 8

Important Hydroelectric Projects Planned in Vast Desert Areas
(LA OPINION, 20 Nov 80)..... 10

Briefs
Oil Exploration 12

BRAZIL

East Europeans Offer Equipment for Energy Projects
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 11 Nov 80; JORNAL DO BRASIL,
15 Nov 80)..... 13

Romanian, Czech Visitors
Capital Goods Imports Feared

Projects for Mining, Handling Coal Announced
(GAZETA MERCANTIL, 14 Nov 80; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 14 Nov 80)..... 16

Mining Projects Nearing Goal
Coal Terminal Needs Cited

PETROBRAS Gets Green Light To Initiate Gas Plan Studies
(GAZETA MERCANTIL, 14 Nov 80)..... 19

Itaipu, Goias Hydroelectric Power Plants Are Funded
(O GLOBO, 18 Nov 80; CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 18 Nov 80)..... 21

Itaipu Allocated $1.5 Billion
Federal Funds for Goias

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Willy Brandt Comments on Nicaragua, El Salvador, Reagan
(Willy Brandt Interview; BARRICADA, 19 Nov 80)..... 24

Briefs
Honduras Frees Nicaraguan Prisoners 28
Venezuelan Firms To Aid El Salvador 28

ARGENTINA

Martinez de Hoz Addresses Concerns of Farm Sector
(LA PRENSA, 22 Nov 80)..... 29

Extension of Emergency Measures Urged for Flooded Farmland
(Editorial; CONVICCION, 16 Oct 80)..... 32

Zorreguieta Points to Deficiencies Affecting Farmers
(LA PRENSA, 22 Nov 80)..... 33

Unfavorable Climatic Conditions in Bahia Blanca
(LA PRENSA, 20 Nov 80; LA NACION, 20 Nov 80)..... 35

Reduced Plantings
Harvest Estimates

Zorreguieta: Wheat Harvest Down by 2, 3 Million Tons
(CLARIN, 16 Oct 80)..... 37

BRAZIL

Six New Parties Register for 1982 Elections
(FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, 9 Nov 80)..... 39

Election Results Will Be Honored in 1982, Says General
(Milton Tavares de Souza Interview; O GLOBO, 23 Nov 80)..... 48

Army Minister Speaks on Timely Subjects in Interview
(Ernani Ayrosa Interview; CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 22 Nov 80)... 51

Retirements Lead to New High Command Appointments
(Murilo Melo Filho; MANCHETE, 6 Dec 80)..... 54

General Officers Promoted, Biographic Data Published
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 25 Nov 80)..... 57

Seven Extreme Rightist Prisoners Presented to Press
(O GLOBO, 4 Dec 80)..... 61

Guerrilla Reorganization Analyzed, Historical Review Made
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 20 Nov 80)..... 64

Libyan People's Bureau Replaces Embassy
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 15 Nov 80)..... 70

Population Forecasts Affected by Fertility Decline
(O GLOBO, 19 Nov 80)..... 71

Andreazza Speaks on Plans To Help Northeast Region
(Mario Andreazza Interview; MANCHETE, 29 Nov 80)..... 74

Port System Expected To Meet All Export Needs in 1981
(O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 14 Nov 80; O GLOBO, 13 Nov 80)..... 78

Port Conditions Reviewed
Ports Handle Large Tonnage

Basic Propositions of 10-Year Mining Plan Outlined
(Sergio Danilo do Rio; GAZETA MERCANTIL, 15-17 Nov 80)..... 87

Briefs
Korean Howitzers Purchased 90

COSTA RICA

Reagan Victory Seen as Triumph of Realism Over Idealism
(Editorial; LA NACION, 6 Nov 80)..... 91

Decline of Individual Liberties in Nicaragua Deplored
(Editorial; LA NACION, 10 Nov 80)..... 93

CUBA

Former Prominent Cuban Revolutionary Interviewed
(Carlos Franqui Interview; O GLOBO, 30 Nov 80)..... 95

Reportage on Benin Foreign Minister's Visit
(GRANMA, 27 Oct 80)..... 99

Supreme Court Ruling on Cases Involving Those Leaving Cuba
(C. Lafita; TRABAJADORES, 6 Nov 80)..... 101

Colome Ibarra Presides at Soviet Anniversary Fete
(Mario Rodriguez; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Nov 80)..... 103

New UJC ID's Presented to FAR Civilian Workers
(Jorge Luis Blanco; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Nov 80)..... 105

Life at Maceo Interservice School Described
(Mario Rodriguez; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Nov 80)..... 106

Aldo Santamaria Closes MGR Emulation Review
(Pablo Noa; VERDE OLIVO, 9 Nov 80)..... 111

New Artillery Cadets Inducted at FAR School
(Pablo Noa; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Nov 80)..... 113

Central Army Artillery Wins Artillery Emulation
(Jesus Casal; VERDE OLIVO, 16 Nov 80)..... 115

Importance of Developing Patriotism in Children
(JUVENTUD REBELDE, 17 Nov 80)..... 116

Life at School in Countryside Described
(Ramon Brizuela Roque; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 20 Nov 80)..... 118

Principle of Students in Work Programs Noted
(Max Figueroa Araujo; GRANMA, 12 Nov 80)..... 121

Wages, Qualifications for Public Administrators Noted
(TRABAJADORES, 6 Nov 80)..... 123

National Arbitration Head Notes Progress in Field
(Miguel Reyes Salia Interview; JUVENTUD REBLEDE,
13 Nov 80)..... 127

Testing for African Swine Fever in Guantanamo
(Orlando Gomez; GRANMA, 17 Nov 80)..... 133

Dorticos Discusses Role of State Arbitration
(Osvaldo Dorticos; GRANMA, 25 Nov 80) 135

Soviet Agriculture Adviser Notes Cuban Development
(Fedor Timokhin Interview; ANAP, Oct 80)..... 141

Areas of Raised Beds Sugarcane Plantings Increased
(E. Barrero; TRABAJADORES, 6 Nov 80)..... 144

New Mechanized Vegetable Planter Unveiled
(GRANMA, 11 Nov 80)..... 145

Meeting Discusses New Types of Sugarcane To Be Used
(JUVENTUD REBELDE, 13 Nov 80)..... 147

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CORDE Enterprises Seen Facing Bankruptcy
(Minerva Isa, Tulio Navarrete; EL CARIBE, 7 Oct 80)..... 149

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Discuss Elections, Reforms in Cojutepeque
(EL MUNDO, 3 Oct 80)..... 152

Military Graduates Are Nation's Future
(Roberto de Jesus Monterrosa; EL MUNDO, 8 Nov 80)..... 153

GUATEMALA

Reagan Influence on U.S. Press Views Toward Region Noted
(Editorial; DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA, 21 Nov 80)..... 155

HONDURAS

Liberal Candidate Suazo Cordova Praises Constitution, Party
(LA PRENSA, 13 Oct 80)..... 156

NICARAGUA

CST Leader Reaffirms Worker Unity at FSLN Rally
(Ivan Garcia; BARRICADA, 21 Nov 80)..... 158

Parties, COSEP Scored for Creating 'Artificial Crisis'
(BARRICADA, 17 Nov 80)..... 160

PCD Urges Evaluation, Revision of Revolution
(LA PRENSA, 15 Nov 80)..... 162

Education Vice Minister Discusses Work-Study Program
(Miguel de Castilla Interview; LA PRENSA, 17 Nov 80)..... 165

CUS Protests Increasing Decline of Labor Freedom
(LA NACION, 6 Nov 80)..... 170

Briefs
Ambassador Denies Government Crisis 172

VENEZUELA

Commentary Urges Stronger Policy Initiatives on Caribbean
(Jorge Olavarria; RESUMEN, 23 Nov 80)..... 173

PEGORARO: YACYRETA BEST SOLUTION TO ARGENTINA'S ENERGY DEMANDS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 8

[Interview with Jorge Alberto Pegoraro, executive director of the Yacyreta Binational Institution; date and place not given]

[Text] "The Yacyreta hydroelectric project is experiencing a crucial period, especially when one considers the size of this feat of engineering. Bids are being studied for turbines, generators, gates and locks, and the lowest price quoted for civil engineering jobs exceeds $1.5 billion. Although this is a binational undertaking, the bidding appears to be the most extensive in history. It is the result of an all-important commitment." The foregoing statement was made during an interview with the executive director of the Yacyreta Binational Institution, engineer Jorge Alberto Pegoraro, who was also emphatic in declaring: "By 1986, when the first machine in the powerplant starts operating, the dam will have proven to be the best solution for supplying electric power to the Argentine market." Following is the complete text of the interview:

[Question] What are the features of the institution that you represent?

[Answer] The Binational Institution is an entity comprised by an equal number of representatives from Argentina and Paraguay. It has an Administrative Council and an Executive Committee established in the same proportion. Therefore, the decision-making power is shared. This feature makes it quite unique, with a few differences, despite the fact that it is of the Salto Grande type and resembles the Itaipu design which, as we know, is being constructed by Paraguay and Brazil.

[Question] Generally speaking, the bids made in the various biddings indicated prices that were lower than anticipated. What comments would you make in this regard?

[Answer] When there is a great deal of competition and low prices in bidding, we can consider it successful. Such is the case with all of the bidding that we have opened during recent months. There were several reasons causing this to occur. Among them we should stress the worldwide recession, which has faced manufacturers with the need to continue producing and to sell at marginal prices. The Yacyreta project, for its part, enjoys a good reputation on the international level. Another reason is Argentina's financial prestige in the world, which has evoked confidence among international financial institutions, insuring the proper payment of the remittances.

[Question] How are the criteria for making the awards established?

[Answer] The technical aspects are considered and assessed from the standpoint of reliability and performance of the machinery. These factors raise or reduce the prices quoted. There are also, of course the prices themselves and the financing terms. The decision is in the hands of the Yacyreta Binational Institution, with advice from specialized consulting firms. We are striving to shorten the deadlines, and I think that, within the next 2 or 3 months, we shall be able to obtain replies for nearly all the bids.

[Question] What mechanisms have been used for financing this project?

[Answer] The Binational Institution is like a third entity, the property of two partners (Argentina and Paraguay) which is actually the one that contracts for the loans, assumes the responsibilities and becomes indebted. Meanwhile, Argentina provides the backing for the external requirements. The Yacyreta Binational Institution has prepared its financial plan for the entire construction period, which will end in 1990 when the last of the 20 turbines goes into operation.

Among the loans, we could mention one from the Argentine Government, through the electrical funds, which is helping to finance what is known as local expenses. I should explain that it is a loan, and hence the Yacyreta Binational Institution will return it. Of those made in foreign currency, those of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are particularly noteworthy. For the first time, both institutions are operating by mutual accord, granting loans of preeminent significance. And there are those which we term export credits, which are promotional in nature, arranged on very advantageous terms by the industrialized countries to finance potential exports of their products.

[Question] What is the status of the projects being executed in the area of the site? What will they be used for when the dam is completed?

[Answer] This year, work has intensified on the housing plan, both in Ayolas, on the Paraguayan side, and Ituzaingo, on the Argentine side, where there are already several hundred housing units occupied by engineers, technicians and administrative personnel who are directing the project. We have planned to complete a total of 5,000 dwellings on both sides, of which number about 2,000 are currently under construction.

[Question] Part of Posadas will be affected by the flooding that the lake of the dam will cause. What measures have been adopted to surmount the obstacles?

[Answer] The problem of flooding that will be caused by the large lake that is to be formed (170,000 hectares) affects the towns of Encarnacion and Posadas in particular. In the latter, for example, it will be necessary to relocate about 20,000 persons.

2909
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BRAZIL'S ITAIPU DRAWS WARNING FROM ARGENTINE LOCAL PAPER

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Posadas, Misiones (NA)--The newspaper EL TERRITORIO reported: "Brazil has already located three dams on the Iguazu River," giving notice that, with the operation of Foz de Areia, the major hydroelectric powerplant on Brazilian territory, "it has a master key for controlling the water in accordance with its interests."

With a large display of photographs and text, the newspaper published a note from special correspondents asking: "What will happen in 1982, when the Itaipu dam is filled?"

The article indicates that Foz de Areia, located in the Brazilian state of Parana, will be able to generate 2.5 million kilowatts when its six turbines are in operation, each having a power of 418,500 kilowatts.

According to the newspaper, the filling of the reservoir began in April and ended in July, with the result that a section of the Iguazu River 13 kilometers long was made competely dry.

EL TERRITORIO states: "The volume of flow of the watercourse downstream resembles a jointly owned property with Argentina, with the level partly maintained through the contribution from tributaries and the opening of gates of other Brazilian dams, such as Salto Osorio and Santiago."

The construction of Foz de Areia entailed the erection of a dam 160 meters high, and the water falls through six open conduits in the middle of the rock, as far as the engine room, where six turbines are installed. The first of these went into operation last October, and it is anticipated that the second will go into service this December.

The Brazilian energy plan calls for the procurement of 12 million kilowatts in the drainage area, and most of the projects have been executed by the Parana Electricity Company (COPEL), a subsidiary of the state company, ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc].

The Foz de Areia reservoir impounds 6 billion cubic meters, and regulates the entire River Iguazu system, with an effect on the watercourse jointly owned with Argentina, extending about 300 kilometers, and on the feeding from the Iguazu falls.

EL TERRITORIO observes that this situation of power and control upstream means that Brazil "has a master key for controlling the water in accordance with its interests and based on the demand on its domestic market."

The article gives a reminder that, for the Argentine hydroelectric projects, the Parana River must have a volume of flow of 5,000 cubic meters per second at Posadas; and in order to allow for this to occur, Brazil must release its reserves in the dams located on the Iguazu River.

EL TERRITORIO states in conclusion that, in Puerto Iguazu, "the river undergoes strange variations which have shocked the boatmen and the local residents;" claiming that "the large projects are changing its regimen and hence the issue should be cause for reflection and analysis."

2909
CSO: 3010

GAS PIPELINE FUNDING APPROVED BY IDB

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 14

[Text] Yesterday, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) announced the approval of a loan of $48.8 million to be used to finance the first phase of the program for the extension of the northern gas pipeline between Rosario and Buenos Aires.

A communique from IDB states that the loan, granted to the State Gas enterprise, covers 30 percent of the total cost of the project, which has been estimated at $161.3 million. The rest will be provided by local sources. The credit assistance comes from the bank's regular capital funds, and has been granted on terms of 20 years at an interest rate of 8.25 percent per year. The payment called for is at half-year intervals, with the stipulation that the first 6 months' payment is to be made after the date of the last disbursement, while the Argentine Government is providing the guarantee.

The Project

The project consists of the construction and installation of 310 kilometers of pipework 30 inches in diameter, from the San Jeronimo turbocompressor plant (in Rosario) to the General Pacheco terminal, in Buenos Aires Province. The gas pipeline will have 13 valves, 30 inches in diameter, and three valves with a diameter of 24 inches.

The plan also calls for the construction and installation of 110 kilometers of pipework for branches of varying diameters, which will carry gas to the settlements of San Nicolas, Ramallo, San Pedro, Campana and Zarate, all of which are adjacent to the area where the main gas pipeline will be extended.

Capacity

The IDB report indicates that the new gas pipeline will make it possible to more than double the gas transportation capacity of the Rosario-Buenos Aires system (carrying from 6 to 12.5 million cubic meters per day).

The IDB notes that, "The project will help Argentina to attain a major goal in the energy sector, namely, that of reducing the country's dependence on imported oil." It subsequently remarks that nearly a third of the national gas production has to be discarded because of the limited transportation capacity of the existing gas pipelines.

The gas pipeline that is to be built with IDB assistance will afford a doubling of the transportation capacity of the Rosario-Buenos Aires system. Next week, the international bidding on the pipe that will be required for the project is planned.

Route

The purpose of the gas pipeline to be partially financed by IDB is to increase the capacity of the northern gas pipeline through piping that will run parallel from San Jeronimo (a locality situated 15 kilometers north of San Lorenzo, in Santa Fe Province) to Campana, in Buenos Aires territory. In this way, there will be a channeling of the larger volumes to be supplied when the west central gas pipeline that also terminates in San Jeronimo is completed.

Then, because this is a high-pressure gas pipeline, highly urbanized areas are being avoided by means of a bypass in the direction of General Rodriguez, where it connects with the General Cerri gas pipeline. The fluid will subsequently be moved toward General Pacheco, where it will again join the northern gas pipeline heading toward the federal capital. In other words, a gas pipeline triangle will thereby be formed between Campana, General Rodriguez and General Pacheco (see map).

According to sources consulted by CLARIN, next week the international bidding will be held for the pipe that the project will require, wherein a local company will compete with those of the other countries affiliated with IDB, as the regulations of the latter institution requires. About March of next year, moreover, the international bidding on the line installation will take place.

The new parallel gas pipeline, with its intake in San Jeronimo, will increase the transportation capacity of the Rosario-Buenos Aires system from 6 to 12.5 million cubic meters per day.

The map shows the route of the gas pipeline with intake in San Jeronimo (Santa Fe).

Key:

1. Gas pipeline to be constructed
2. Existing gas pipeline
3. Santa Fe
4. General Pacheco
5. General Rodriguez
6. Federal Capital

2909
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NEWS OF OIL FIND IN BEAGLE REGION BRINGS ON DENIALS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Yesterday, the specialized weekly publication EL ECONOMISTA announced the discovery of oil in the area of the Beagle Channel by the Interocean II platform that has been operating there since last September, a fact which would afford the country its own supply within a short time (with all the political and geopolitical implications). The announcement prompted subsequent denials from the secretary of energy himself, and from various oil businessmen.

The weekly noted: "The matter has extraordinary economic connotations, since it would afford the opportunity for the country's own oil supply within a short time. Obviously, there are also geopolitical implications, because the discovery is very close to the area of dispute with Chile."

It should be recalled that the presence of the exploration platform at the eastern mouth of the Magallanes Canal caused a ban some time ago, resulting from the intervention of a Chilean warship.

EL ECONOMISTA went on to say: "Business circles are electrified by the accounts that have been virtually confirmed, to the effect that oil has been discovered in the southern sea. The success is attributed to the Interocean II platform, which is operating in the concession zone granted opposite the Beagle Canal."

It added: "Some reports state that the certainty that appreciable sources of oil exist in the area has prompted certain boards of directors of business firms to travel abroad in order to purchase a second platform, so as to hasten the development process."

It then remarks that, "The news will undoubtedly have consequences which transcend the traditional economic context."

It continues: "In fact, few people are as yet aware that one of the firms associated with the aforementioned exploratory work is Alpargatas, which is operating through a subsidiary named Petrolar." EL ECONOMISTA concludes: "It is likely that when the news reaches the stock market, there will be one of the classic periods of euphoria among the operators which have marked other similar reports in recent years."

The repercussions on the stock market are not yet known, but there was an immediate reaction from private businessmen and the secretary of energy of the nation himself, who flatly denied the rumor.

In response to the extensive coverage of the story by yesterday's evening newspapers and the audiovisual media, engineer Daniel Brunella said that the news accounts were "totally inaccurate and unfounded."

He stated that the Interocean II platform is operating opposite the Strait of Magallanes, and not in the area of the Beagle Canal. He also remarked that this was not a concession zone, but rather an area adjudicated through the risk contract system. He added that, according to information released at 1600 hours yesterday, the drilling was completed at a depth of 1,785 meters, and gas-bearing areas which were rather narrow and had a low degree of permeability had been detected.

The official added that tests would be continued, which is the reason for the placement of a Packer (shutoff valve) at a depth of 1,500 meters.

After reiterating the fact that the stories about the oil discovery were unfounded, Brunella said that there is still optimism, and finally promised to report immediately any new information on the subject.

The Interocean II platform was contracted for by Shell to carry out exploration over a maritime area of 4,736 square kilometers assigned by Government Oil Deposits. It arrived in the country from Europe on 5 September of last year and, only 48 hours later, experienced the publicized incident with a Chilean vessel.

As a result, the Argentine foreign ministry has insured the international oil company, with headquarters in The Hague, in the Netherlands, all guarantees of liberty and security in the drilling operations, which were the source of the contradictory stories yesterday.

2909
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS PLANNED IN VAST DESERT AREAS

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Although they are not included in the extensive hydroelectric plans projected by the Argentine authorities for the period from 1980 to 2000, the projects involving the El Chihuido dam in northern Patagonia (more specifically, in Neuquen Province) and the Zanja del Tigre dam in Salta are called for in more or less immediate plans, owing to the importance that their construction will hold in promoting the development of two vital areas, as proven by the exhaustive studies that have been made by experts.

Because of their location in areas related, respectively, to the two major desert regions that the country needs to incorporate into its productive structure without further delay, they are essential projects. The final conquest of those deserts, which was a task for soldiers a century ago, now entails the efforts of the state and of private enterprise to undertake their economic development, beginning with that of their infrastructure, particularly with regard to communications, transportation and, of course water supplies for human use, livestock raising, agriculture and industry.

The El Chihuido development project is located on the Nuequen River, in the Comahue area, about 70 kilometers north of the locality of Zapala, between the Agrio and Covunco Rivers, near the site known as Bajada del Agrio.

The planned electric powerplant to be build at the foot of th[illegible]ill use a 130-meter fall and, according to the stipulations in the technica[illegible]feas[illegible]bility studies, the installed power in that powerplant will be 1,26 million k[illegible]tts. Insofar as the average annual production is concerned, it is estimated that the development of El Chihuido will be able to supply 3 billion kilowatt-hours to the national system, completing the development of the Rio Negro Basin, which now has the El Chocon-Cerros Colorados complex and where the execution of the work has begun on the Alicura project on the other great tributary of the aforementioned river, the Limay.

Alicura is one of the three developments comprising the Alicopa project, including the Collon Cura and Piedra del Aguila which, when combined, will have an installed power of 3.8 million kilowatts and an estimated production capacity of about 9.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

Added to those three developments are two more on the Middle Limay: Pichi Picum Leufu and Michiguao, which together will have an installed power of over 1 million

kilowatts and an estimated production in excess of 4 billion kilowatt-hours. Finally, to be added to these projects, which are associated with the state enterprise HIDRONOR [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company[, is the Segunda Angostura project of the Water and Electric Power company, which is also state-owned, to be constructed at the headwaters of the Limay, in Lago Nahuel Huapi, which will have an installed power of 120,000 kilowatts and an average production of over 500 million kilowatt hours.

As for the hydroelectric development project located in the far northern part of Argentina which was mentioned at the beginning, namely, Zanja del Tigre, it is situated in the upper basin of the Bermejo River, north of the Salta town of Oran.

The Zanja del Tigre dam could feed a powerplant with installed power of approximately 500,000 kilowatts, with an annual production capacity estimated at about 1 billion kilowatt-hours. Despite the significance of this project from an energy standpoint, it should be stressed that its importance (like that of the Iruya River, a tributary of the foregoing) stems mainly from the fact that it is part of an ambitious plan to complete development of the Bermejo River, as was called for over 2 decades ago in the Portillo Plan.

That plan includes the construction of two wide canals using the waters of the Bermejo, which will make it possible to establish regular shipping between the northwest and the Parana, while being used simultaneously to generate power and supply water for all uses, along the entire length of their respective routes.

Morever, the construction of the dams in the upper basin of the Bermejo (and its tributary, the Iruya) will make it possible to substantially reduce the mass of sediment emptied into the Parana and Plate Rivers in a percentage estimated at over 80 percent, which must now be eliminated by means of expensive dredging.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION--The under secretary of fuel, engineer Osvaldo Calcagno, announced that, at the end of the year, three additional oil exploration platforms will be included in the same maritime area in which the Interocean one is currently operating, that is, near the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magallanes. They are platforms of the Esso, Toper and Shell companies. He also said that the increase in oil and natural gas production will fluctuate around 4 percent in both 1980 and 1981, and this will result in a slight reduction in imports of hydrocarbons and their byproducts. About 1985, it may be possible to achieve our own supply of oil. Discrediting the rumors about an alleged discovery of a large oil deposit where the Interocean platform is operating, he remarked that "only in San Jorge has a discovery been made," but he described the current price of oil as uneconomical. He estimated that, in 1981, the national oil production would amount to 29.2 million cubic meters, and imports of oil and byproducts would decrease to 2.5 or 2.7 million cubic meters. A little more natural gas will be imported, in accordance with the purchase contract with Bolivia, but liquid gas imports will decline from 200,000 to 50,000 tons, owing to the fact that the General Cerri plant, near Bahia Blanca, will begin producing, with a production of 300,000 tons per year. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 7] 2909

CSO: 3010

EAST EUROPEANS OFFER EQUIPMENT FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

Romanian, Czech Visitors

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 28

[Text] Brasilia--Ms Doina Ardare, Romanian vice minister of foreign trade, had three working meetings in Brasilia yesterday: the first, with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, at which developments related to the protocol signed in Bucharest during his visit in July last year and a plan of cooperation with the Carajas Project were discussed; the second, with Foreign Affairs Minister Saraiva Guerreiro; and the third with the Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe (COLESTE) to analyze the agreements signed during the last meeting of the Brazil-Romania Joint Commission early this year.

The most important conversations were held at the Mines and Energy Ministry, where the Romanian vice minister analyzed the situation for importing Brazilian iron ore by her country. Romania has imported 3 million tons this year and 4 million tons are forecast for 1981. Counterbalancing that, furnishing Brazilian oil rigs to Romania by PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] will be discussed in Rio de Janeiro with that company's president, Shigeaki Ueke.

At the COLESTE meeting, aspects of the agreement signed with Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile during the Joint Commission meeting, for furnishing Brazilian soybean meal in exchange for Romanian fertilizer, were discussed.

The Romanian envoys were to reply today, or tomorrow at the latest, to the Brazilian inquiry about supplies and prices of cement from their country. According to Itamaraty [Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry], Brazil intends to import about 1 million tons of cement next year.

Czechoslovakia

Also arranged in Brasilia yesterday was the arrival 24 November of the Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, Andre Barcak, to settle two important matters relating to bilateral trade with that country: Czech participation in constructing four coal-fired thermoelectric power plants and construction with Brazilian companies of cement plants using Czech know-how.

In regard to the thermoelectric power plants, immediate and future Czech cooperation in expanding the recently-inaugurated Jose Lacerda plant in Santa Catarina

by 4 more units was arranged, on the basis of furnishing 40 percent of the material and know-how.

Capital Goods Imports Feared

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] Sao Paulo--The nation's three leading industrial associations, ABINEE [Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association], ABIMAQ [Brazilian Association of Machine Industries] and ABDIB [Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries] (of the electro-electronic industry, the machinery industry and for development of basic industries), are alert to the possibility of new attempts by East European countries to introduce specially-ordered capital goods in Brazil.

The businessmen have reports that Poland, East Germany and Romania intend to sell us industrial equipment, alleging that they have trade deficits with Brazil. Einar Kok, president of ABIMAQ, is opposed to imports that might substitute for domestic products, but is agreeable to collaboration in reestablishing trade balances, as long as there is participation by domestic industry.

Recollection

Kok recalled that, in importing a thermoelectric plant from Czechoslovakia for Candiota (Rio Grande do Sul), purchase of a complete plant was a foregone conclusion. But, due to the position taken by Brazilian businessmen through their associations, the project eventually had 60 percent Brazilian components.

"Now we have imports of three cement plants for the Joao Santos group, also from Czechoslovakia. They will take place only if in the nation's interest, if they help with the trade balance between Brazil and Czechoslovakia," he asserted.

At the last meeting of the ABDIB, on Thursday, the main subject of discussion was attempts by Eastern European countries to introduce equipment already made here. The Joao Santos proposal was discussed, but a final word from the industry association will not be given until after further meetings with ABINEE and ABIMAQ.

Waldir Gianetti, president of the ABDIB, declared that the entity has a firm position against imports of equipment from East Europe without clear evidence of benefit for the nation. "In the case of ALBRAS [Brazilian Aluminum Corporation, Inc]," he added, "the recently-signed agreement between Brazil and Japan assures a large share for domestic industry, and that is the way we are going to keep it."

Fears

At the moment, producers of made-to-order capital goods fear imports of port equipment from East Germany; coalmining equipment from Poland and Romania; and cement plants from Czechoslovakia. There had been a possibility that the nation would import two thermoelectric plants, spending over $1 billion, but through discussion the order was reduced to one plant.

The Xingo power plant which the Soviet Union wants to negotiate with Brazil through financings, including equipment, is also being analyzed by the basic industries association, but they lack specific information needed to reach a conclusion. The industry contends that, having allotted a domestic component of 85 percent to the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, that rate cannot be reduced.

Another concern is that for this same Xingo project the government 2 years ago refused a $2 billion loan, the equipment being produced entirely in Brazil, by Brown Boveri. Now it is alleged that this would be included in the context of seeking balanced trade with the Soviet Union.

Einar Kok, ABIMAQ president, goes further in his comments and says that "it would now be necessary to form an industry commission to monitor COLESTE, as every day new proposals emerge that are prejudicial to domestic industry because they include imports of equipment already produced and developed here."

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CSO: 3001

PROJECTS FOR MINING, HANDLING COAL ANNOUNCED

Mining Projects Nearing Goal

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] The Brazilian Electric Power Enterprises Support Company (CAEEB) is already receiving the new projects from state and private enterprises that guarantee production of 26 million tons of coal for 1985, the company's president, Ney Webster, informed this paper yesterday.

According to CAEEB's new plans, coal production estimates are as follows: 5,358,000 tons in 1981; 7,295,000 tons in 1982; 11,268,000 tons in 1983; 17,335,000 tons in 1984; and 23,721,000 tons in 1985. These amounts, added to the 2,500,000 tons of metallurgical coal to be produced this year, will total 26,000,000 tons. Ney Webster said CAEEB hopes to receive additional projects from the private sector in order to meet the government goal of 27,000,000 tons to be produced in 1985.

In Rio Grande do Sul, COPELMI, the national cement association and the Buzzatto construction company; and in Parana, the COPEL state enterprise submitted eight new projects for coal mining that will begin to be analyzed before the end of this year and will be implemented starting in 1981.

In the state of Santa Catarina, Prospela, Criciuma, Treviso, S. Geraldo Mining, Palermo Mining, Ararangua Company and Barro Branco have submitted 23 new projects to CAEEB that are also being analyzed, as is also the case of the Cambui mining expansion in Parana.

Present Situation

According to CAEEB's president, it has received 6 projects for producing 12 million tons of coal annually (Irue, Leao II, Cardilo, Recreio, Triunfo and Faxinal mines) worth $325 million in Rio Grande do Sul and that will enter production step by step beginning in 1981.

In Santa Catarina, CAEEB has approved 3 projects (Ararangua, Criciuma and Urussanga) worth $66 million that are producing 2.4 million tons of pre-washed coal.

Ney Webster reported that 3,236,000 tons of coal were sold from January through November of this year. There were 1,666,000 tons of steam coal delivered to

thermoelectric power plants, 934,975 tons to the cement industry and 635,413 tons to other industries.

Edilson Queiros, CAEEB director, announced that the company's mission which visited the USSR recently is submitting to [Mines and Energy] Minister Cesar Cals a report recommending use of Soviet technology for "on-site" coal gasification.

Coal Terminal Needs Cited

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] Brazil is investing about 30 billion cruzeiros just to set up terminals for coastwise coal shipping and, in the opinion of Liberato Paulo Gomide Sigaud, vice president of PLANAVE Technical Planning Consultants, Inc, it is now time to design ships suited to domestic merchandise and carriers.

He feels that the 2d Ship Construction Program benefited construction of standardized mass-produced ships and shipyards lost interest in special vessels, notably those for shipping chemical products. This attitude is now causing ships to be imported that could have been built in Brazil.

"introduction of each and every new means of maritime shipping, with its equipment, must be preceded by careful studies, including those necessary to verify their adaptation to Brazilian characteristics regarding ports terminals and operationality of the ship itself. But, of course, we must be open to new techniques and our shipyards must adapt to building special ships," Mr Sigaud asserts.

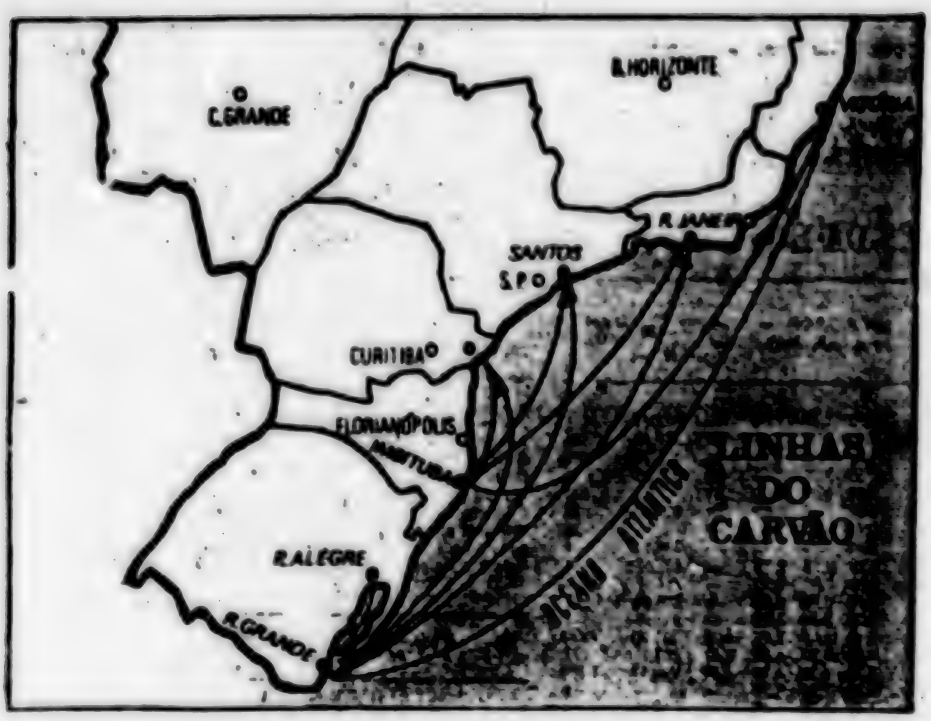
His consulting company concluded that Brazil must invest about 30 billion cruzeiros in ports alone to meet the government goal of transporting 25 million tons of coal via coastwise shipping from the South to the Southeast and Northeast in 1985. Today the principal coastwise cargo is petroleum and its derivatives, followed by iron ore, coal, salt, wheat (including much traffic with Buenos Aires), vegetable oils, iron and steel products and, to a lesser extent, so-called general cargo.

PLANAVE is participating in the Charqueada Coal Terminal in Rio Grande do Sul, from which coal-carrying vessels will sail for the Rio Grande do Sul Coal Terminal. It is also working on the Santos Coal Terminal, supervising construction of the Sepetiba Coal Terminal (in Rio de Janeiro) and concluding equipment installation in the Tubarao Coal Terminal in Vitoria.

Wheat and salt will continue to be important cargoes in coastwise shipping, although the goods carried from the Northeast to the Central South do not alone compensate for the trips carrying wheat to the North.

Mr Liberato Paulo Gomide Sigaud believes that all the changes taking place in ocean shipping, through increased volume of some cargoes and through new equipment (barge carriers, roll-on-roll-off, and sailing vessels) require the shipowner to have greater knowledge of his line to better choose the ship that is suited to it.

"The II PCN [expansion unknown] induced the Brazilian shipowner to accept a ship off the shelf, as if it were a Volkswagen. But a ship is a unit that must be designed with a given purpose in mind," the PLANAVE vice president concluded.



By 1985, coal lines must transport 25 million tons

Key: 1. Coal lines

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PETROBRAS GETS GREEN LIGHT TO INITIATE GAS PLAN STUDIES

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] yesterday got the green light to begin studies preparing plans for what is to be called the Master Plan for Gas Distribution, consisting of a network of gas pipelines and coal gasification plants to meet demand in the industrial centers of the South and Rio de Janeiro. A highly-placed source asserts investments are $2.7 billion. The plan also provides for using gas from the Campos Basin and imports from Bolivia and Argentina.

Just yesterday, however, negotiations to buy Argentina gas hit a snag. PETROBRAS reservations are due to the fact that Argentina cannot guarantee constant supply throughout the entire year.

A delegation from Gas del Estado, Argentine state enterprise that has a monopoly on marketing and distributing natural gas, visited PETROBRAS yesterday, but negotiations made no progres whatever. The Brazilian position is to prefer Bolivian gas, which, after all, is the same gas that would be sold by Argentina to Brazil (Argentina buys 6.3 million cubic meters of gas daily from Bolivia and would sell 5 million cubic meters to Brazil during the winter and 10 million cubic meters during the summer). Other than a possibly lower price, the preference is due to the reliability of the Bolivian supply.

That is the unofficial position. Officially, the Master Plan for Gas Distribution prepared by PETROBRAS and submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy considers both possibilities. This plan is the basis for a deeper study to be made jointly by PETROBRAS and CAEEB [Brazilian Electric Power Enterprises Support Company] intended to systematize fuel gas supplies for the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro during the 1980 decade.

The first part of the plan is a survey of the potential market for fuel gas. The conclusion is that the market is "more than sufficient" to absorb all production expected from coal gas as well as from natural gas. And this does not take into account the residential market, now supplied through LPG [liquid petroleum gas], a step to be covered by the detailed phase. The study also opens the possibility of including the Belo Horizonte region, where consumption is heavy.

According to the study, the gas supply will be based upon gasification plants to be installed in Sao Jeronimo (Rio Grande do Sul), Tubarao and Sao Francisco (Santa

Catarina), which will produce a gas of average heating power (2,830 kcal [kilocalories] per cubic meter) obtained by the Koppers-Totzeh process, the technology for which has been acquired by PETROBRAS. For the other units, "market characteristics suggest producing a gas with heating power between 4,300 and 4,500 kcal per cubic meter, which will permit supplying clients in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo with the same type of gas as used now," the study says. There is also provision for technological evolution to the point of permitting production of SNG (substitute natural gas), which will permit interconnection of gas pipeline networks from plants of Sao Francisco, lower Santos and Rio de Janeiro with the natural gas networks, "with the advantage of more reliable supply and ability to reach more distant regions."

The location of the gasification plants and the respective gas pipelines is already suggested in the master plan. The first plant is that of Sao Jeronimo in Rio Grande do Sul, which will use coal from the Leao mine, with options for that of Irui, Charqueadas, Arroio dos Ratos and Recreio. The gas pipeline will lead to the Greater Porto Alegre region. A second unit will operate in Tubarao, in Santa Catarina. It will use washed steam coal to arrive at a 30 or 35 percent ash content, which will depend upon what specific techniques are adopted. The gas pipelines will head south toward Criciuma and Icara and may supply Imbituba in the future.

In Sao Francisco, also in Santa Catarina, a third plant is to be located to serve the Joinville regions and, to the north, Curitiba and Araucaria, in successive steps of expansion. "A future gasification center would be established in central Parana," the study says, "depending upon appearance and identification of new coal reserves."

The Lower Santos region, from the market point of view, "is the best possible location for a large gasification complex that would serve the whole coastal area and could supply part of the market of the city of Sao Paulo and environs. It must also be borne in mind, however, that the state of Sao Paulo should receive natural gas from Bolivia and Argentina."

Rio de Janeiro would be the area recommended by the master plan for the fifth plant, to be located in Itaguai and intended to supply the regional market. "Here, one idea would be to locate the pipeline for natural gas coming from northern Rio de Janeiro State (Campos Basin) to Resende." With that, the existing naphtha gas plant that supplies Rio de Janeiro would be "hibernated," being replaced by coal gas.

Each plant will have a growing number of gasification units which, in the end, will be distributed as follows: Sao Jeronimo, 8 units; Tubarao, 4 units; Sao Francisco, 10 units; Lower Santos, 12 units; and Itaguai, 6 units. The 40 units, each producing energy equivalent to 250 tons of petroleum, will represent a total replacement of 68,000 barrels a day of fuel oil. The total cost of the investment is 2.7 billion cruzeiros, to be made during the next 10 years.

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CSO: 3001

ITAIPU, GOIAS HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS ARE FUNDED

Itaipu Allocated $1.5 Billion

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] Foz do Iguacu--General Costa Cavalcanti, director general of the Itaipu Binational project, said yesterday that the funds needed to pursue construction of the hydroelectric plant in 1981--$1.5 billion--are already asured. The financial timetable of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant indicates that 1981 will be the year of heaviest disbursements over the entire construction period, from its inception until its conclusion. Itaipu is budgeted for $10.3 billion.

He reported, moreover, that this guarantee results from the government's policy consensus arrived at last weekend, according to which priority in the power-generating sector was given to Itaipu, Tucurui (in Para) and Angra dos Reis (atomic energy). Costa Cavalcanti, director of the binational company and president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], met in Brasilia last weekend with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, at which time the priorities were established.

Of the $1.5 billion planned for 1981, Itaipu will obtain $450 million abroad and $1.05 billion in the domestic market. Of the latter portion, the National Economic Development BanK (BNDE) has promised to provide directly (not taking FINAME [Fund for the Financing of Machinery and Equipment] funds into consideration) $70 million next year and $230 million more by the end of 1988.

In regard to foreign funds, the binational is concluding a loan--to be signed in the next few days--of $200 million with a consortium of banks (including Hanover, Tokyo, City Bank and Bank of Montreal). Another fact that encourages Itaipu management was the visit that banker David Rockefeller made to the hydroelectric construction site last week. Impressed with the size of the undertaking, Rockefeller commented to General Costa Cavalcanti that the Chase Manhattan Bank will support Itaipu more strongly. So far, Chase has financed only 0.1 percent of the foreign funds contracted by the binational. Itaipu management is convinced it will raise the foreign funds needed for next year.

Ahead of Schedule

According to General Costa Cavalcanti, Itaipu construction is 2 months ahead of schedule. He believes this lead will be kept as long as funds are available.

The Itaipu hydroelectric plant, begun in 1975 and to begin operating with 3 turbines in 1983, will be finished in 1988, when its 18 turbines will be functioning. It will have installed capacity of 12,600 kilowatts, compared to the present capacity of 28,400 kilowatts for supplying the Central-South region.

The project is budgeted to cost $10.3 billion (at prices of January 1980). Of this amount, $6.6 billion will be direct investments and $3.7 billion will be interest on loans contracted. Of the total, $6.6 billion is already assured, according to Costa Cavalcanti. The domestic market provided $4.6 billion and $1.9 billion was obtained abroad. Hence, Itaipu must still obtain $3.8 billion.

By the end of this October, Itaipu had made direct investments of $3.6 billion and amortized $600 million of its debt. Although in 1980 construction is costing $1 billion, in 1981 direct investments of $1.4 billion will be needed.

Federal Funds for Goias

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and Governor Ari Ribeiro Valadao of Goias at noon yesterday held the signature ceremony for an agreement between the General Secretariat of the Mines and Energy Ministry [MME] and the Goias Electric Power Plants [CELG], through which 312 million cruzeiros will be appropriated by the Energy Mobilization Program for building the Balsas Mineiro hydroelectric plant in north-central Goias.

The ceremony, held in the office of Minister Cesar Cals, was also attended by the Goias secretary of mines and energy, Wolney Siqueira; special secretary Mucio Teixeira; the president of CELG, Aderval Nunes Montalvao; the MME secretary general, Arnaldo Barbalho; the director of the National Department of Water and Electric Power, Oswaldo Baumgarten; federal deputies Guido Arantes, Siqueira Campos and Anisio de Souza; and other authorities.

Hydroelectric Plant

After the agreement was signed, Governor Ari Valadao thanked Minister Cesar Cals for his efforts to assure funds for the hydroelectric plant, which is being built by the Goias government, mentioning that it has special significance for development of northeastern Goias, considered the state's "most needy, troubled and poverty-stricken region."

"The Balsas Mineiro power station, combined with the access roads we are installing in north-central Goias, will permit emergence of a new wave of progress for that entire region, which we had defined, while still a federal deputy, as being a veritable corridor of misery," asserted Governor Ari Valadao, stressing that the hydroelectric plant is also part of President Joao Figueiredo's plan to reduce Brazilian dependency on imported petroleum.

Support

Minister Cesar Cals, replying to Governor Ari Valadao, said his ministry's General Secretariat had to redistribute funds earmarked for other agreements in order to

assure the 312 million cruzeiros allocated to the Goias Electric Power Plants. "The decision to support construction of the Balsas Mineiro plant was the fruit of our personal observation in Goias, where we could verify the state governor's efforts to build works that, besides fitting in with the nation's energy strategy, also represent an improvement in the people's living standards," Cesar Cals stated.

In his opinion, the plant's importance does not lie in its size--which is relatively modest, as it will generate 16,000 kilowatts--but in the part it should play in developing northeastern Goias, also benefiting neighboring regions of Bahia, Piaui and Maranhao.

Addressing himself to CELG President Aderval Nunes Montalvao, the mines and energy minister explained that supporting state enterprises "is a sure way of strengthening the federation, as it is they who grapple most directly with the problem of each region and are thus in the best position to promote economic and social development in an integrated manner."

Agreement

According to the agreement signed yesterday, the Mines and Energy Ministry is committed to relend CELG a total of 312 million cruzeiros. The first parcel of 112 million cruzeiros is to be released within 15 days after publication of the agreement's extract in the DIARIO OFICIAL. The remaining 200 million cruzeiros will be released in later parcels as the work progresses.

The agreement is for a period of 12 months beginning yesterday. It can be extended for an additional period, depending upon the desires of the Mines and Energy Ministry and the Goias Electric Power Plants. The funds earmarked for building the Balsas Mineiro power plant are from the Program for Energy Mobilization and Alternative Energy Sources, within its investment plan for 1980.

Requiring a total investment of 1.8 billion cruzeiros, the Balsas Mineiro plant is the second undertaking of the Ari Valadao government and is intended to solve the problem of electricity shortage in important Goias cities such as Pedro Afonso, Porto Nacional, Paraiso do Norte, Miracema, Tocantinia, Guarai, Miranorte, Pium, Tupirama and Cristalandia. CELG is also studying the future possibility of supplying energy from Balsas Mineiro to other cities such as Monte do Carmo, Natividade, Pindorama, Alma, Dianopolis and Ponte Alta do Norte.

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CSO: 3001

WILLY BRANDT COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR, REAGAN

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Socialist International president, Willy Brandt, in Madrid, on 15 November 1980]

[Excerpts] His real name is Herbert Frahm, but the whole world knows him by the pseudonym that he used during the underground battle against Hitler's fascist regime. He has been a journalist, author, mayor of Berlin and Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. He is Willy Brandt.

Brandt, an imposing German who does not look his age of 67 (he was born on 18 November 1913 in the city of Luebeck), is the president of the Socialist International, and promoter and member of the International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution.

During the 15-minute interview that he granted us in a drawing room of the Melia-Castilla Hotel during the 15th Postwar Congress of the Socialist International which has justed ended in Madrid, Brandt discussed Nicaragua, El Salvador and the American threats.

The interview took place in English. In a clear, resonant voice, with perfect diction, the former German chancellor explained his determination to create a Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, an international CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] comprised of 15 of the most distinguished political personages from Western Europe.

Madrid, 15 November 1980.

The Committee for Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution

B.: We know that the formation of this Committee for Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, which was announced during the congress, was due to a motion of yours. We would like to know what prompted you, Mr Brandt, to propose that resolution to the congress?

W.B.: Yes, it was the result of a decision of mine after a frank, serious conversation that I had with the commander of the revolution, Bayardo Arce, who was here at the congress. It was due to my impression that there might be reactionary

forces in the neighboring countries that could have been misinformed about what actually might happen in Washington, and could believe that they were acting in conjunction with Washington if they began or continued to act with a policy of aggression. So, I proposed the committee (of which I am a member), suggesting that Felipe Gonzalez (secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE])be appointed its chairman. It was our intention, thereby, to emphasize our solidarity with Nicaragua and, at the same time, to show a "red flag" to people who might have bad intentions.

FSLN and the Socialist International

B.: What is the significance to the Socialist International of the presence of the Sandinist National Liberation Front at the congress?

W.B.: Well it is not the first time that we have met. I recall the spring of last year, when Ernesto Cardenal explained the Sandinists' position at the meeting which we held in Luxembourg, and we have been in contact several times since then. I myself was at the conference in Santo Domingo during the spring of this year. But it is, indeed, the first time that the Front has been present at a congress. I think that this has been appreciated by Europeans and, of course, by representatives from other parts of the world, but especially by those of us in Europe; because its presence shows us a degree of confidence, and also affords us an opportunity to participate in the experience of a movement, with the specific experiences that you have noted in the battle for liberty and individual identity.

The Nicaraguan Revolution

B.: What is the significance of the Nicaraguan revolution to the Socialist International?

W.B.: I don't really know whether there is a general interpretation of it. I shall not speak on behalf of everyone, but I think that what all of us have in common is that we view it as an individual identification of the aspirations of its people, and desires for the future. So, for the rest of us it is not a matter of making our own decision; but rather that, well, this is what it is, and we respect it.

The IS' Positions

B.: Mr Brandt, the solidarity demonstrated by this organization during the past 2 years has always been rather evident to us, but we would like to know whether this attitude toward Nicaragua is a special event in Latin America, to make common cause with the revolutionary movement in the battle against fascism and imperialism?

W.B.: Well, I, too, during my youth, was involved in the battle against a fascist regime, and this holds true for the Austrian Chancellor (Kreisky) and a certain number of us; but no one should have the impression that we intend to exert force on others. We do not wish to export our specific goals; we do not wish to replace the influence of others with our own. We only offer association, and we have the impression that in your country, as in others, or at least in a certain number of Central American countries and those beyond, it would not matter to them if the external relations were diversified, provided the diversification is based on the strict principle of association on an equal footing, and not on the superiority of anyone over another.

Reagan and the Possibilities of Intervention

B.: Mr Brandt, we have learned about the Republican platform and the statements made by Reagan in connection with Latin America, especially the Central American region. And it has been claimed many times that there is a great possibility of military intervention in El Salvador. Do your party and the Socialist organization have any preventive measures to help maintain the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination?

W.B.: Let me say, first of all, that there are various parts of the president-elect's platform which, from any standpoint, raise very serious questions, and in areas in which we in this part of the world are involved as well. But it is my experience that politicians sometimes become a little wiser than their platforms, and this possibility still exists. But I believe that we are living in a dangerous period, a period of transition wherein the reactionary forces, including those within your country and outside of it, might now put their own interpretation on what a new American administration could do or tolerate. On the issue of El Salvador, I harbor the strong hope that no one will succumb to the temptation to intervene militarily. We, and when I say we I mean not only the Socialist International but also the parties which have government responsibilities, we shall not be in a position to do anything ourselves from a military standpoint, because that is impossible. But, in any event, we must do something through political means to convince, or make it clear to the Americans that this is something that we cannot accept.

The Salvadoran Revolution

B.: What is the significance of the revolution in El Salvador to you, Mr Brandt, to your party and to the Socialist International? Do you think that any option other than the revolution exists in that country?

W.B.: Look, we have followed the advice of Comrade Ungo, who is a member of our organization, and we accept his decision to leave the Junta, as did Hector Oquell, who was minister of foreign affairs and who left together with Ungo. But we would never say that there could be no other expedients as time elapses. For example, I think that there is still a possibility that the revolutionary forces might at some point join with part of the military, that they might join with some of the Christian Democrats who have left the Junta. What I mean to point out is that if they themselves feel that something could be accomplished with an even broader base, of course this would be met with sympathy and understanding.

The Common Struggle for Peace and Democracy

B.: I don't want to take any more of your time, Mr Brandt; one last question.... Is there any room between the lines of the Socialist International that would allow for a tactical alliance with other forces, such as the national liberation movements, or the communist movement, for the sake of certain objectives, such as peace or democracy?

W.B.: Yes. In the matter of relations with the communist movement, we have let each party decide on a given situation in its own country. We, as the Socialist International, are not interfering with that. Take my own area, for example:

Whereas, in my country, this problem does not exist, because the Communist Party is very small, in France, our friends had a relationship that was working very well but, unfortunately (they consider it unfortunate) it is no longer working well, as a result of events in that country and elsewhere. But the Socialist International does not give a uniform answer to the question of working with other forces. In the case of the liberation movements, we have accepted them as partners, even though they may have their own ideological representation that differs from ours.

We have now questioned the Patriotic Front about the different elements included in it. We have helped them, and we have been on good terms with Robert Mugabe since he took over the government. We are in close contact with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Namibia and ANC [African National Congress] insofar as South Africa is concerned; and then there is a third dimension, namely, the Movement of Nonalined Countries, now headed by the president of Cuba...from whom I have just received a cordial wire today, because we had asked him whether he would sen someone representing the movement, and he sent his best wishes, saying that the nonalined nations had decided not to take part in a meeting of various political groups, because they themselves are, rather, a mixed political community. But what I certainly want to make quite clear is the fact that we, in 1980, are people without prejudices. We have our own experience and our own convictions, and we accept external partners; however, the partners for local politics must be chosen under certain conditions within each country, individually.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

HONDURAS FREES NICARAGUAN PRISONERS--The Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, Attorney Roberto Suazo Tome, has reported that Honduran authorities have already given orders for the release of three Nicaraguans who were captured in this country. The Nicaraguan citizens had been in prison in Honduras for 1 month and they were freed in consonance with the relations existing between the two countries. Ambassador Suazo Tome also reported that the equipment carried by Honduran military men who were imprisoned in Nicaragua and have already returned to Honduras has been sent back and turned over to Honduran military authorities. This equipment had been seized from two members of the Engineer Battalion and from a plantation guard who had been captured by the Nicaraguans while navigating on the Coco or Segovia River about 2 months ago. [Text[[Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 3] 9204

VENEZUELAN FIRMS TO AID EL SALVADOR--Some prestigious Venezuelan firms are going to help to implement several public works projects of economic interest in El Salvador, it was announced yesterday by officials of the Venezuelan Pavilion at the Ninth International Fair, who said a few days after the start of the event that the trade transactions have been successful. Pavilion director Rafael Valera said that there has been success not only in sales, but also in the technical, economic and industrial cooperation ties which have been cemented between El Salvador and Venezuela He added that Venezuela will contribute through high-level talks with representatives of the Salvadoran Government to economic and social development through what the government of Venezuela has called "International Social Justice." Valera indicated that conversations are also taking place regarding the establishment, through the Venezuelan Finance and Export Fund, of a line of credit which will be channeled through the Central Reserve Bank and will favor both the public and the private sector in El Salvador. That credit line, it was explained, will afford the opportunity to import finished and semifinished products and raw materials from Venezuela under favorable conditions. Asked about the maximum possible aid from the Venezuelan Government to that of El Salvador, Valera stated that the more economic resources the Venezuelan Government has, the greater its obligations to countries with fewer resources. [Text] [San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 23] 8735

CSO: 3010

MARTINEZ DE HOZ ADDRESSES CONCERNS OF FARM SECTOR

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 4

[Text] Santa Fe--"The Economy Ministry is studying a refinancing mechanism for farm and industrial sectors with financial problems, as long as we are sure that the beneficiaries will make efforts to overcome their problems with time and work."

This was the major statement in the speech that the nation's economy minister, Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, delivered before 500 businessmen from this city and the central and northern sections of the province.

The minister had traveled to this city from Rosario on an invitation from the Industrial Union of Santa Fe, whose president, Mr Angel Lombardi, welcomed him and stressed the importance of Dr Martinez de Hoz' first visit to the provincial capital.

He had previously attended a meeting at the Government House with the head of the Executive Branch, retired Vice Adm Jorge Anibal Desimondi, and all of the ministers and under secretaries.

Leaders of the Industrial Union, the Trade Center, the Confederation of Central and Western Littoral Rural Associations (CARCLO), the Stock Exchange and the Rural Association of Santa Fe voiced their problems and concerns at the meeting, which was held at the Provincial Cultural Center, and the minister gave wide-ranging responses to the businessmen, analyzing everything that the nation's Economy Ministry has done from April 1976 to date.

He emphasized the ways credit is used by state agencies, pointing out that private companies normally operate with 30 percent of their own capital and 70 percent debts, whereas state enterprises today operate on a half and half basis.

He pointed out the significance of returning many agencies that the Federal Government used to run to private hands, stressed the possibility of making public service agencies, such as the Buenos Aires subway, private too, and mentioned that a private company might run the metropolitan railways.

He underscored the importance of having contained the inflationary spiral, noting that inflation is a sort of extremely unfair tax, the worst tax that everyone has to pay for government inefficiency.

Lastly, he mentioned the elimination of tariff protection, which was a privilege paid for by consumers, and stressed that the industrial structure that we achieve in our country must not be imposed as a result of protection and privileges; rather, it must be the result of efficiency and economic viability in an industry with lower costs so that the people can raise their living standards.

Remarks in Rosario

Rosario, Santa Fe--Economy Minister Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz conceded that "it is possible that we might have to temporarily use several instruments that might not seem consistent with our principles of decontrol" in exchange policy; he was referring to the criticisms leveled at economic leaders to the effect that the dollar is "undervalued."

Martinez de Hoz spoke about the economy during the luncheon commemorating the 96th anniversary of the Rosario Stock Exchange.

The minister noted that the "moral support of institutions like the Rosario Stock Exchange encourages us and enables the Armed Forces, which are in charge of this process and will continue in the new cycle beginning in late March 1981, to feel that they are always accompanied by the citizenry."

"The final solution in this instance, as in so many others," he continued, "is for us to conquer inflation," which is "the great corruptor" of society because "it leads to a disruption of the social order and finally to a totalitarian state."

He added that "the root of the problem is truly political," and in mentioning the options for overcoming inflation, he stressed that "there can be no political freedom without economic freedom.

"Nationalizations, control of economic activity or the excessive intervention of the state ultimately lead to political totalitarianism, which is inseparable from economic totalitarianism."

In Martinez de Hoz' judgment, "it has been proven that what was done over 30 years cannot be undone in 5, but we are certain that in this regard the fact that the Armed Forces are convinced of this and uphold this principle assures us that government efforts will continue in this direction with increasing vigor and with our path increasingly clear of obstructions because of what has already been done."

After the luncheon, Martinez de Hoz spoke with newsmen and reaffirmed the remarks he made in his speech.

No Moratorium

When questioned as to economist Aldo Ferrer's recent statements in this city about an imminent financial collapse, the minister replied that "I think that

people are exaggerating a great deal in all this. Rumors spread quickly, and things take on dimensions that they really do not have. I am no friend of spreading such rumors."

He noted that mechanisms are under study for refinancing and consolidating the debts of farm and industrial sector enterprises, but he cautioned in conclusion that "under no circumstances will there be a general moratorium."

8743
CSO: 3010

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY MEASURES URGED FOR FLOODED FARMLAND

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The Lands Still Flooded"]

[Text] According to official evaluations dated as recently as a month ago, in the areas of Buenos Aires Province affected by the May floods, almost 4 million hectares are still under water. We must add to this report that other lands which are now free of water are undergoing a slow process of recovery that should last many months. In both cases, there still is soil degradation, loss of animals and crops, and destruction of installations, fencing and other elements necessary to a reasonable and adequate exploitation.

Logically, not only are these large areas of what can be considered the most important source of agricultural and livestock resources in the country paralyzed in their production goals, but also those who exploit them are bankrupt. Aware of these unfortunate circumstances, their representatives requested that these areas be declared to be in a state of emergency and exempted from taxation. Now, since in some cases these situations have become worse because of new rains and in others the waters have not retreated within the expected tim it has been requested of the Ministry of Economy that the state of emergency be extended until 31 December 1980.

We do not hesitate to recommend that this reasonable request be granted. We are also convinced that the national government must participate much more actively, not only by providing timely help to the producers, as in this case, but also by searching for an integral solution to this problem of floods in the so-called "Cuenca del Salado" [Salado River Basin] and other areas that could be affected by the periodicity of these weather phenomena whose repetition can be described as historical.

It must be stressed that in this emergency the government of Buenos Aires Province has acted with commendable efficiency and marked responsibility, up to the limit of the province's possibilities. But we insist that this flood problem in the production areas of Buenos Aires is also, and we believe foremost, a national concern: Their products are of great benefit to the nation's economy.

9341
CSO: 3010

ZORREGUIETA POINTS TO DEFICIENCIES AFFECTING FARMERS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 4

[Text] Ushuaia, National Territory of Tierra del Fuego--
The secretary of agriculture and livestock, Mr Jorge Zorreguieta, has voiced his dissatisfaction that the prices of major inputs for farmers and ranchers, such as cars or tractors, are not yet close to international levels, "as the state continues to monopolize services that could be furnished by private enterprise."

The secretary made these remarks in opening the Ninth Meeting of the Federal Agriculture and Livestock Council, in the presence of all the agriculture ministers and secretaries from around the country. The meeting will last until 1300 hours today, when the resolutions from the plenary session of delegation heads will be made known.

The delegation heads held a preparatory meeting yesterday, after which the provincial government gave a reception for the national authorities.

Zorreguieta Speech

In his address Zorreguieta stated that in order for us to grow and become what we want to be, we must realize that only an in-depth modification of our inherited structures can create the conditions so that energies that have been dormant for so long can once again be definitively released.

In assessing his performance, he indicated that the job was not easy, "but what we cannot overlook is that we made a serious effort to change an economic pattern and a lifestyle that have been with the country for almost 40 years and that were the reason why Argentina lost its importance on the international scene.

"I think," he continued, "that I am not mistaken in saying that there are things that have changed substantially and that our country has regained much of the ground that it lost." In this connection, he expressed his satisfaction with his department's accomplishments in decontrolling the marketing of farm and livestock products; in liberalizing grain and meat laws; in eliminating export duties and in sharply cutting import tariffs.

He then pointed out that above and beyond the current difficulties faced by industrial and production sectors, which "demand our constant attention, we must not cease to visualize future growth that will be a sure thing as long as we persevere in the general path we have taken."

The Council

As far as meetings of the Federal Agriculture and Livestock Council are concerned, Zorreguieta said that over 4½ years of work they have shown their appropriateness and effectiveness in clarifying various issues.

Thus, he concluded, this final meeting with the current administration must formulate clear-cut recommendations for the future activities of this institution, which will constitute a valuable legacy for the future administration.

8743
CSO: 3010

UNFAVORABLE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN BAHIA BLANCA

Reduced Plantings

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 2

[Text] Bahia Blanca (Buenos Aires)--A report from the Zonal Headquarters of the Roca Railway Line discusses the current conditions of fields in this section of southern Buenos Aires.

The report says that last week's weather conditions were very unfavorable for farming and livestock activities throughout the region, in particular because the winds reduced moisture levels in the cultivated fields, in grazing areas and in fields being plowed.

The report also notes that there has been a reduction in planting and plowing compared to the pace of recent weeks, indicating that when soil conditions improve, the planting of summer forrage crops, sorghum, corn, sunflower and other seeds can be intensified. The wheat, barley and oat crops are at an acceptable level of development, but "widespread heavy rainfall must come without delay in order to consolidate them and ultimately achieve a fine grain harvest with good yields."

With regard to the grazing lands, the report points out that they are recovering, showing higher levels of receptivity and providing natural nourishment for livestock; however, they unquestionably need rainfall to retain such conditions. In connection with the livestock, the report notes that they are in good condition, both in terms of their weight and health, inasmuch as no epidemic outbreaks have been detected.

Yellow Flower

The Pest Control Commission set up in this city announced that "in a second call for public bids we proceeded to commission the aerial spraying of roads and railways in the Bahia Blanca district. Thus, all national, provincial and community routes and roads were sprayed, covering a total of 3,000 hectares, as part of the program to control the yellow flower."

The checks being conducted in the various areas that have been reached indicate that the results have been highly positive, inasmuch as the young plants are dry, and the adults are gradually drying out.

Harvest Estimates

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Bahia Blanca--The new harvest has begun on several farms in the Coronel de Marina Leonardo Rosales district, where wheat customarily reaches maturity 1 month before the rest of the region.

According to initial estimates, the wheat yield is between 23 and 27 sacks per hectare, with a hectoliter weight of 77 kilograms.

Private Estimates

Bahia Blanca--According to a study by the Cargill Company that was made public in this city, the nationwide wheat harvest will total 7,234,000 tons, including durum wheat. The yield of bread wheat has been estimated at 7,028,000 tons, and that of wheat for noodles at 206,000 tons.

Output in the province of Buenos Aires will be 4,431,000 tons, with a yield of 1,721 kilograms per hectare, the average yield for bread wheat put at 1,618 kilograms. Of a total bread wheat acreage of 5,450,000 hectares, the harvest will cover 4,343,000, a reduction of 1,107,000 hectares.

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CSO: 3010

ZORREGUIETA: WHEAT HARVEST DOWN BY 2, 3 MILLION TONS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 16

[Text] The Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock, Jorge Zorreguieta, and the National Grain Board [JNG], through a report, have simultaneously estimated the losses caused to the wheat harvest by the drought.

Zorreguieta believes that the wheat production, initially estimated at "close to 10 million tons," will be reduced "by 2 or 3 million tons," depending on future weather patterns.

Contracts

Concerning the influence that this situation would have on existing wheat export contracts, he pointed out that for the moment, "we cannot say" that we will fail to meet these agreements, though he explained that such agreements have clauses providing for cases beyond our control which prevent "producing enough to export."

In its report, the JNG estimates the size of the affected area and the effects of the problem on production.

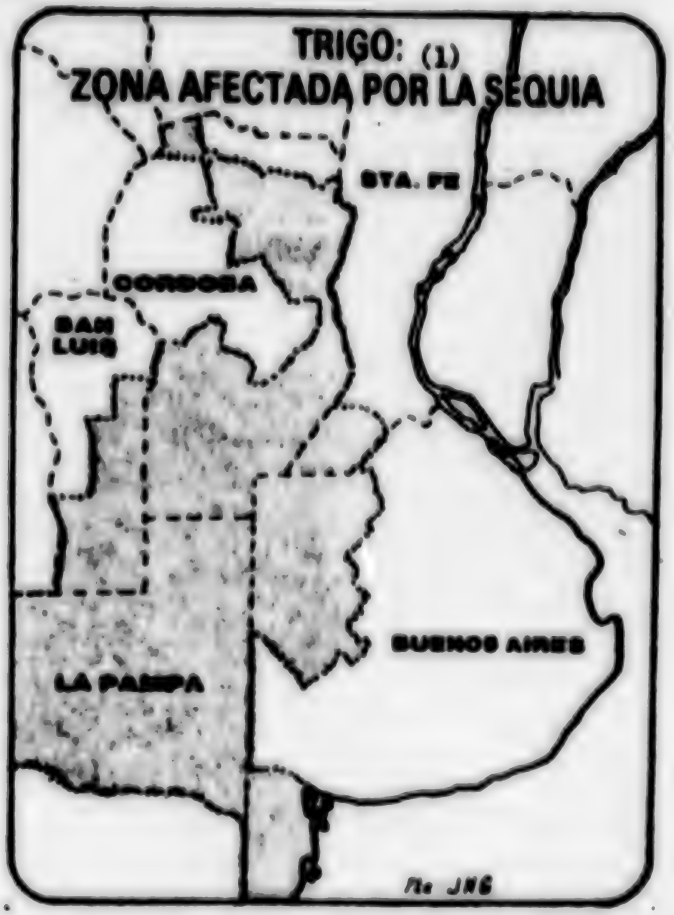
It says that there are between 2.3 and 2.7 million hectares "seriously affected, with significant losses," an area which equals between 40 and 45 percent of the area cultivated in the country (6 million hectares) according to the organization's projections of expected crops.

Of the remainder, only between 1.6 and 2.2 million hectares would be normal, since between 1.2 and 1.5 million will have problems with their unit yields.

Estimates

On the basis of these considerations, the JNG forecasts that "if the overall area to be cultivated were 6 million hectares," wheat production could fluctuate between a maximum of 8.4 million tons and a minimum of 6.7 million, so "we would expect" some 7.6 million tons.

This figure is obtained by assuming that the harvest-to-sowing ratio will fall between 79 and 87 percent and the average crop yield will fluctuate between 14 and 16 quintals per hectare.



Key

1. Wheat: zone affected by the drought

9341
CSO: 3010

SIX NEW PARTIES REGISTER FOR 1982 ELECTIONS

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 pp 8, 9

[Text] All bureaucratic steps have already been taken by the six new parties for their registration and consolidation to replace the extinct MDB [Brazilian Democratic Party] and ARENA [National Renewal Alliance]. The six groups sent their petitions for provisional registration to the Superior Electoral Court and now enter into the phase of holding municipal, regional and national conventions. The heirs of the two parties, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] (formerly MDB) and the Social Democratic Party (formerly ARENA), are the ones who are further ahead in the process since they already had a machine in place, while the other four, the Popular Party [PP], Democratic Workers Party [PDT], Brazilian Workers Party [PTB] and the Workers Party [PT] are moving more slowly because they are being formed from dissident groups and from new political groupings.

Their de facto and legal existences, however, will only be decided by the 1982 elections, when each of them will have to receive at least five percent of the votes cast for federal deputies and a minimum of three percent in nine states.

The party which does not reach those figures will have to wait until another election four years later for a new test at the polls. It is for the testing in 1982 that the new groups are preparing, with the exception of the PMDB and the PDS, whose ranks are sufficiently strong to erase the danger of not reaching those figures. The majority of observers believe the PP should also pass that test with ease.

In the last general election, nearly 34 million voters cast valid votes, the MDB obtaining 16 million and ARENA 15 million. In case the present criteria of the electoral legislation were to be valid by that time, each new party would have to obtain at least 1.7 million votes for the Chamber of Deputies in order to participate in the Legislative Branch.

According to political observers, admitting that the PDS, PMDB and the PP manage to obtain that minimum of votes with relative ease, the remaining valid votes will have to be fought over by the three lesser parties (PT, PTB and PDT), it being possible that one of them could fail to register.

The survey of the present party situation in the country was made by the correspondents, agencies and local services and coordinated by newsman Marco Antonio Moraes.

Advantages Are Greater For The PDS

The heir to the estate of the extinct ARENA and with the solid support of the state administrative machines, the PDS is the party which has been obtaining the most positive results in the process of establishing party regulations. It was based on this reality that the secretary general of the party, Deputy Prisco Viana, said in Brasilia after the municipal and district conventions held in 3,044 of the 3,992 Brazilian municipalities, that "The PDS will ask the Superior Electoral Court for final registration this year."

As has always happened, it is in the states of the north and northeast that the government party is in the best situation. In the southeastern and southern regions, the organization was also efficient but in them the party faces a better structured, more determined opposition with greater prestige in public opinion.

Sao Paulo Example

Such is the case of Sao Paulo, for example, where the PDS grew by comparison with the old ARENA but has not yet managed to obtain its alleged majority in the Assembly.

The state leadership asserts that the party has 39 deputies (against 39 from the opposition and one independent, incidentally a former member of ARENA, Nabi Abi Chedid), although not all of them have signed their membership cards and some, although supposedly of the PDS, have already voted against decisions by that party.

At any rate, control of the party by the group supporting Governor Paulo Maluf appears almost certain. Maluf obtained an important victory when he caused the defeat of the so-called "municipal slate," which intended to contest the state leadership and minimize the influence which Former Governor Laudo Natel has in the interior of the state.

In Rio, a traditional opposition bastion, things are not going very well for the government party. It had no problems in the creation of committees in the 63 municipalities and 25 zones of the capital. It has the traditional members of the old PSD, who are loyal to the bionic senator, Amaral Peixoto (formerly of the MDB), and who are important in the interior of the state but it is facing divisions being caused by the "coordinator" of the party, a position not stipulated in the statutes, Dr Guilherme Romano, a personal friend of General Golberi for more than 20 years. It is declared in Rio that Romano wants to be governor of the state. He neither wants to see his son-in-law, the present prefect of Niteroi, Wellington Moreira Franco, as the official candidate to the governorship.

Dispute in Minas

In Minas, it is the belief of Secretary General Emilio Gallo that the party will obtain nearly 300 directorates. The provisional regional committee is already registered with the Regional Electoral Court. The presence of Deputy Abi Ackel in

the Figueiredo Cabinet strengthened the party but created a new area of controversy: Now there are three factions, that of Governor Francelino Pereira (formerly of the PSD), that of the vice president of the republic, Aureliano Chaves (formerly of the UDN [National Democratic Union] and that of Minister Abi Ackel, also formerly of the PSD.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the choice of the majority is split up among the PDT, the PMDB and the PDS. The leader of the government bloc in the Assembly, Rubi Dihel, says that all the Rio Grande do Sul municipalities already have their directorates installed or in the process of installation and he guarantees that such work was easier than in the times of the extinct ARENA.

It is around the Assembly that the party picture in the state may be determined. The PDT of Brizola will not relinquish its intentions of fighting for the presidency of the Chamber, which in the past legislatures was always in the hands of the MDB and is now held by the PMDB. And the PDS is thinking of supporting the Brizola faction in that matter as a way of dividing the opposition.

In Parana, the party has its strength in Governor Ney Braga and also in former Governor Paulo Pimentel. It created committees in all 302 municipalities and already has a single slate for the state directorate. In Santa Catarina, the PDS forces are calm for the time being. With the help of the state government machinery, it installed directorates in all 197 of the Santa Catarina municipalities.

Rebellion in Goias

In Goias, the struggle for party control is being reflected in the Chamber by the rebellion of Deputy Siqueira Campos, who voted against the government in the case of the tabled amendment on prerogatives. The party has directorates in 180 of the 223 municipalities and it inherited all the differences which existed in the extinct state ARENA.

In Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso do Norte, the status of the government party was one of relaxation. The reason for this was that while the situation of the party in the north was solid, such was not the case in Mato Grosso do Sul because of the dismissal (imposed by the government) of Governor Marcelo Miranda and the appointment to the post of Senator Pedro Pedrossian, causing some losses.

The governor believes that Pedrossian may be able to regroup the PDS forces because of his prestige among the voters, however, the episode aroused much criticism in Campo Grande.

In Pernambuco, the strength of the party is in the interior of the state, although Governor Marco Maciel has concentrated projects in Recife and acted in a broad promotional plan with the disadvantaged.

The government party has already created committees or directorates in almost all the municipalities and zonal districts of the capital.

In Bahia, the position of the party continues to be very solid, with control of almost 300 prefectures, an ample majority in the Legislative Assembly and the Chamber of Deputies under the command of Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. The break between former Governor Roberto Santos (now in the PP) and Magalhaes did not harm the PDS organization greatly.

Differences in Para

The differences between the groups led by Governor Alacid Nunes and Senator Jarbas Passarinho in Para apparently do not harm the standing of the party in that state but they caused concern at the national level, which desires to give prestige to Passarinho. In an attempt to compromise, the party postponed its regional convention until January.

In Ceara, Maranhao, Piaui, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba, the PDS lead is practically absolute despite intense internal disputes.

PMDB Shows Optimism In Preparations

"We are larger than the MDB," this statement by an important PMDB leader in Sao Paulo shows the optimism of the party national provisional committee with respect to the municipal conventions held last 12 October. The PMDB elected directorates in more than 2,000 municipalities in 10 states. According to national party president Ulisses Guimaraes, the party created more directorates than those had by the extinct MDB.

This optimism has its reasons. After all, when those figures were presented, in terms of party internal differences, Amazonas had not yet managed to have its conventions--it will have extraordinary conventions--nor had Mato Grosso even sent in its results on the provisional national committee.

In Sao Paulo, apparently overcoming the conflicting interests of Senators Orestes Quercia and Franco Montoro, the PMDB managed at least 400 directorates, an endeavor being credited to the state party chairman, former deputy (cassated) Mario Covas.

Montoro is being viewed as the PMDB leader who insured the control of the greatest number of Sao Paulo directorates, a fact which will be extremely useful to him in the contest within the party for appointment as candidate to the governorship of the state in the 1982 elections. Quercia, however, holds a large part of his electoral strongpoints. However, the conventions revealed a new force, although still in formation, that of State Deputy Franco Baruselli, who won an important number of directorates in the upper northeast region where he has influence.

Negotiations are underway and the PMDB will emerge, it is true, with a single slate for its state directorate with Mario Covas remaining as chairman. To support that process is the praiseworthy action of the 30 party deputies in the Assembly, where up to now the defections of yesteryear have not been seen. Also, as is stated by Covas, the "party emerged stronger from the purging of the new followers."

Rumors in Rio

In Rio, where the old MDB always irritated the government by insuring a majority in the Assembly and electoral colleges, the party created at least 18 directorates in the capital (there are 25 district zones) and in 49 of the 63 zones in the interior. State leaders are Senators Roberto Saturnino and Nelson Carneiro and also the former deputy governor (of Carlos Lacerda), Rafael de Almeida Magalhaes, with economist Maria Conceicao Tavares appearing as a new contender. All those leaders, however, unanimously deny one of the rumors circulating after the municipal conventions, saying that the MR-8, an organization which took part in armed struggle at the beginning of the 70's, would have a large number of directorates guaranteed in that state.

In Minas, the PMDB faces the strength of the PDS and the PP. Senator Itamar Franco, state party chairman, claims that the PDS inherited what there was of the old ARENA and the PP received what there was of the old MDB, there being nothing left for the present PMDB. However, the party held municipal conventions in at least 168 cities and this month it still intends to create another 32 directorates.

In Parana, Senator Jose Richa and former Deputy (cassated) Alencar Furtado are the two great strengths of the party. The PMDB has directorates in nearly 250 of the 302 municipalities of the state and work is continuing.

Arraes Is A Contender

Jarbas Vasconcelos, the state chairman; Senator Marcos Freire and former Governor Miguel Arraes split up the leadership of the party in Pernambuco among them. The party has directorates in the nine districts of Recife and in 112 municipalities of the interior. The PMDB is the great opposition force in the state and is in a position to compete for the governorship.

In Bahia, the PMDB faces the strong leadership of former Governor Roberto Santos, today of the PP, in addition to the natural opposition of the PDS, which has been strengthened by the political maneuvers of Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. The party has around 100 directorates.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the party already has committees installed in almost all the state and intends to keep the Assembly leadership, now in its power. It has the leadership of Senators Pedro Simon and Paulo Brossard.

In Alagoas, leaders of the Senator Tetonio Vilela force seek to win over two forces which are precious electorally: former Governor Lamenha Filho and Federal Deputy Geraldo Bulhoes, who controls a voter stronghold in the Alagoas back country which can be a decisive force in the 1982 elections. In the other states of the north and northeast, the PMDB appears as the second-place party force after the PDS.

The PTB Has The Initials But Not The Voters

The PTB of Ivete Vargas has already won a great victory this year in the Superior Electoral Court: It assured for itself the initials which it contested with former Governor Leonel Brizola, initials considered by the now deceased Minister Petronio Portela as "the best vehicle for communications with the voters." However, it turns out that the initials PTB were closely linked to the so-called "authentic" worker party members and now, without the prestige of Brizola's name, they lost part of their voter appeal.

An example of that is a recent survey made by the Gallup Institute which gave the PTB nearly 20 percent of the vote in March before it was decided who would be awarded the initials. The percentage fell to five percent in August and September (the decision on the initials was made in August) when the voters saw that the PTB was no longer tied to the Brizola group.

In the Federal Chamber, the party has only two deputies: Jorge Coury (RJ) and Vilela de Magalhaes (PR). It has no representative in the Senate. However, Ivete Vargas expects a victory soon that will strengthen support for her party so that they can have their municipal and state conventions (December and next March) and face the electoral test of 1982: The support of Janio Quadros, with whom the party is "in love." After a long trip abroad, the former president arrived in Brazil yesterday and will be able to say whether that hope is justified.

In Sao Paulo, such prospect has contributed effectively to the reversal of expectations in the Legislative Assembly. For the time being, the PTB has only one state deputy, Osmar Ribeiro Fonseca. Last week, however, Deputy Vicente Bota, formerly linked to the PDS block, said that his membership in the PTB "is an irreversible fact." According to comments, there are strong possibilities that Bota will be followed by other members of the PDS such as Deputies Ivan Spindola de Avila and Jose Silveira Sampaio.

In addition to the strength of Janio, Ivete Vargas is confident of the competition her group is putting up in Rio Grande do Sul and of the charisma of [illegible] Governor Gilberto Mestrinho from Amazonas, who heads the PTB in tha[illegible] and has a chance to contest the governorship.

The situation of the PTB in Rio de Janeiro is also encouraging to its supporters. The son of the labor leader and governor of the old state of Rio, Roberto Silveira, Deputy Jorge Roberto da Silveira is confident: "I attend to the needs of legislation in the municipalities where I am politically active, by myself."

PDT Believes It Will Obtain Registration

The matter of the controversy over the PTB initials with the group led by former Deputy Ivete Vargas, as was confirmed by recent polls and surveys of public opinion, destroyed the great potential of the party name when associated with the name of former governor Leonel Brizola. The decision by the Superior Electoral Court, granting the traditional labor initials to Ivete Vargas, apparently did not frighten the group of deputies linked to Brizola, who make up an important bloc in the Federal Chamber, not in number but in political participation.

Those deputies declare that the PDT has broad possibilities of achieving its registration because they believe that in Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Amazonas and Parana alone, "Brizolismo" should be the second or third electoral force, it not being difficult, therefore, to obtain at least the minimum votes in some other states.

That reasoning grants special importance to the work being done in Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro, where the "authentic labor forces" expect the best results. In Rio Grande do Sul, with a force of 13 deputies, against 18 for the PMDB and 25 for the PDS, there is the danger that the PDT will seek some help to fight for the presidency of the Rio Grande do Sul Assembly, a fact denounced as one more "Golbery" ploy. However, there are many Brizola supporters who see the best regional prospects for the PDT in an agreement with the PMDB of Pedro Simon and Paulo Brossard.

In Rio, the party has already formally created its 23 municipal and 25 zone committees in the capital. As leaders Carmen Cinira Leite de Castro and Jose Castro Brandao acknowledge, just to comply with the minimum requirements of the law, as soon as the Superior Electoral Court confirms the provisional registration of the PDT in Rio, it will begin an intensive membership drive. They believe that the extension of the terms of prefects and councilmen, with the subsequent elimination of the elections scheduled for this year, is leading to the return of many political leaders from the interior of the state to the ranks of "Brizolismo." According to them, those politicians will opt exclusively for the PTB because it would already be registered and it would allow them to become candidates from that party for the elections scheduled for this month and postponed by government decision.

This is at the very least a dubious reasoning. The electoral efficiency of those politicians, who still believed that municipal elections for this year could still be held, is debatable. However, that theory is also used in Parana and Amazonas to guarantee that the Brizola PDT will be in a position to wrest politicians from the PTB of Ivete Vargas to guarantee it the votes needed to exceed the requirements of the new electoral legislation. Moreover, the PDT maintains some regional support in states of less importance in terms of votes. And it is counting on that to obtain final registration and guarantee its presence in Congress.

PP Initiates Attempts To Win Third Place

The PP--Popular Party--is emerging as the third political force of the country, expanding its already solid electoral bases, efficiently using the regional divisions in the PDS and--although that apparently was already taken into account in government plans for party reformulation--winning an electoral influence capable of giving the party the comfortable position of being the decisive weight in political decisions in Congress.

Up to now, however, the party has acted within the framework of its opposition status, siding with the PMDB in the majority of cases.

Its most solid voter support in declining order comes from Rio de Janeiro, where it already has the machinery of the state--State Governor Chagas Freitas is of the PP--Minas, Gerais, Sao Paulo and, now, Rio Grande do Sul.

In Minas, the PP emerges as the most important party on the basis of the alliance of the old UDN and PSD factions of Deputy Magalhaes Pinto and Senator Tancredo Neves, and also of the internal disputes in the PDS among Governor Francelino Pereia, the vice president of the republic, Aureliano Chaves, and Minister of Justice Abi Ackel.

Because of the adherence of former Governor Paulo Egidio, former Prefect Olavo Setubal and Deputies Herbert Levy and Caio Pompeu, the PP has a significant influence in Sao Paulo, although that is not reflected by the number of state deputies of which it has only one: Valdemar Chubaci.

The PP shook the structure of the PDS in Rio Grande do Sul, winning the support of former Governor Sinval Guazzelli, winning over Senator Evilasio Vieira of Santa Catarina, and in Parana, winning the support of former Governor Jaime Canet Junior to face the PDS of Nei Braga and Paulo Pimentel.

In the north and northeast, the PP is strongest in Bahia, where it has the support of the archenemy of present Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, former Governor Roberto Santos. Despite this situation in the aforementioned states, the PP needs to obtain the minimum votes required in two more states of the federation.

Strategy

Political observers believe the PP has the best prospects, after the PDS and the PMDB, for meeting the requirements of the law to become established. Moreover, that appears to have been the strategy traced by politicians of experience such as Tancredo Neves and Magalhaes Pinto. To win with more than three percent of the votes in nine states in 1982, as is required by legislation, is to guarantee compliance with other requirements (five percent of the total of the votes for the Chamber of Deputies) through the collection of votes from small and sparsely populated regions.

In Maranhao, Piaui and Pernambuco, for example, the party has already complied with several phases of the legislation. In the latter state it has the forces of Tales Ramalho, secretary general of the group, and in Paraiba it threatens to make up a coalition with the PMDB aimed at winning the governorship of the state in the 1982 elections.

Difficulties Faced By The PT

Against the scepticism of many politicians who did not believe in its feasibility the PT--Workers Party--formed by Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula," and other union leaders, has been overcoming the phase for its legalization. On 23 October it presented its request for provisional registration to the Superior Electoral Court (it should be issued at the end of this month), accompanied by documents relative to the organization of regional committees in 18 states and municipal committees in 647 municipalities of those 13 states.

The PT was the last of the parties undergoing organization which asked the Superior Electoral Court for provisional registration. It managed to organize regional directive committees in the states of Acre, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhao, Piaui, Espirito Santo, Sao Paulo and Goias. It also did the same in Sergipe, Amazonas, Bahia, Parana and Paraiba, but in these last five states it did not meet requirements with respect to municipal committees (legislation requires at least 20 percent of the municipalities of the state).

The PT is complying, with some difficulties it is true, with the same ritual that the other parties are fulfilling for obtaining final registration, which will be accomplished after the 1982 elections when each party in order to have legislative representation must have at least five percent of the votes for the Chamber of Deputies.

LSN [National Security Law] Threatens

Among the natural difficulties the party has been facing in making itself feasible however, is the fact that its founder, Lula, and other union officials, are being indicted by Military Justice under the National Security Law. A possible conviction would make the former president of the Sao Bernardo Metalworkers Union ineligible, perhaps destroying the chance of a significant vote that would benefit the party. The same thing could happen with respect to Federal Deputy Joao Cunha, who is being tried by the STF [Federal Supreme Court].

The PT does not depend solely on the leadership of Lula but it is in Sao Paulo that the largest force of the party is located. The bloc in the Chamber already consists of six deputies (Airton Soares, Joao Cunha and Benedito Marcilio of Sao Paulo, and Antonio Carlos (MS), Freitas Diniz Neto of Maranhao and Luis Antonio Chenicel of Santa Catarina). It also has the deputies in the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly.

Behind the force of the union leaders who support the party, the PT appears with influence in Minas and Rio Grande do Sul through union leaders Joao Paulo Pires Vasconcelos and Olivio Dutra. In Pernambuco, Manoel da Conceicao is doing important work but faces the cohesion of a strong PMDB. In Goias, the departure of the Santillo brothers weakened the position of the party in the state, where it has only one representative in the Assembly; and in Mato Grosso do Sul, Federal Deputy Antonio Carlos guarantees that the PT will have a great influence.

8908
CSO: 3001

ELECTION RESULTS WILL BE HONORED IN 1982, SAYS GENERAL

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview with Second Army Commander Gen Milton Tavares de Souza by several news media organs 22 November in Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] "The elections we hold in 1982 will not be a joke," declared the commander of the Second Army, Gen Milton Tavares de Sousa yesterday in Rio after the mass on the 43d anniversary of the formation of his class in the old Realengo Military School, a mass also attended by President Joao Figueiredo.

"The governors shall be elected by direct vote because the government considers the country to be in a climate of order. We shall not attract international attention and then later go through the embarrassment of not allowing those elected to take office. The elections are a great step toward democratization," added the general.

Interview

Following is the interview granted by the commander of the Second Army:

O GLOBO: How do you feel about the reestablishment of direct elections for governors?

[Answer] Once more direct elections are compliance with the promise made by the then candidate Figueiredo. They reveal that the government believes the country to be in a climate of order despite everything. It is a great step toward democratization. If it were not the proper time, the government would not have made that decision.

RADIO JORNAL DO BRASIL: Would there be some problem in taking office for the governors elected by opposition parties?

[Answer] No problem whatever. The elections we hold in 1982 will not be a joke. If we are going to hold elections, which will have international repercussions, we cannot go through the embarrassment of not swearing in those who are elected unless something arises with respect to some candidate which would prevent it. However, it would be a specific case and not casuistic.

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO: Is there one of those specific, not casuistic cases in Sao Paulo?

[Answer] No, there is not. There is going to be an election in Sao Paulo and there is already a mountain of candidates for candidates to the governorship. After all, the process is going to be whittled down and the final candidates will emerge. The person elected will be sworn in, there is no problem.

O GLOBO: What do you think of the investigation of the attacks on the OAB [Brazilian Bar Association] and the Rio Municipal Chamber?

[Answer] It is being conducted in the best way possible. It is not easy to find a lunatic citizen who threw a bomb at a certain corner. He lost himself in the midst of 110 million Brazilians. Any terrorist of the right or the left is a social misfit and does not have the conditions for coexisting democratically. Instead of differing within normal patterns, he acts with violence. Observe that the victims of terrorism are always innocent persons.

JORNAL DO BRASIL: Yes, when terrorism of the left was practiced in Brazil it was isolated. If it was overcome it was because it did not have the support of public opinion. The Brazilian people do not accept terrorism.

TV BANDEIRANTES: Was the attack on the OAB performed by terrorists of the right?

[Answer] I cannot say whether it was of the right, the center, left center or the left. Those definitions remind one of a soccer game. Regardless of where it comes from it is terrorism. We are moving toward a regime where the law is sovereign. We must make the law respected, regardless of who it hurts, regardless of who it affects, regardless of which class it bothers.

JORNAL DO BRASIL: Do you believe it was a group which committed the attack or was it only the suspect captured by the Federal Police?

[Answer] I do not know if he represents a group. The investigation is not within the purview of the army and it is in that of the Federal Police.

RADIO JORNAL DO BRASIL: Are you pleased with the progress of the investigations?

[Answer] The progress of the investigations is that which is possible. It is difficult, I repeat, to find the criminal. Perhaps now with the capture of the first suspects the attack may be cleared up.

TV BANDEIRANTES: Could the army participate in the repression of terrorism?

[Answer] It is unlikely. Thought could only be given to that if the process were to reach proportions similar to that of the era of leftist terrorism.

Decisive Step

The reestablishment of direct elections for governors was yesterday considered "a decisive step" toward the political opening by Minister of the Navy Adm Maximiano da Fonseca: "That shows once more the determination and sincerity of President Joao Figueiredo in the development of his democratic plan."

The minister of the navy added: "The return of direct elections through the proposal presented by the government is a very important step. It also demonstrates the trust that can be placed on the determination of the government with respect to the political opening.

Opposition

The minister declared that pursuit of the policy of opening should not cause surprise "because the president has already demonstrated his commitment to democracy many times.

"Democracy in the country is a reality, it is there. We are living under a regime of freedom. It is up to everyone of us to assume the responsibilities inherent in a democratic regime also," he emphasized.

About the opposition, he said: "Its existence, as I said already, is indispensable to the democratic system itself. The existence of opposition is what characterizes this type of system."

The minister also stated that "it is important for the existence of a democracy that there be the free and democratic alternation of power if it is considered necessary."

8908
CSO: 3001

ARMY MINISTER SPEAKS ON TIMELY SUBJECTS IN INTERVIEW

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 7

[Interview with Acting Minister of the Army Gen Ernani Ayrosa; time and place not given]

[Text] A draft bill resulting from the studies now being made by the three military ministers and the armed forces staff will soon be presented to the president of the republic. It is aimed at making changes in the military pension law, it was reported by the acting minister of the army, Gen Ernani Ayrosa.

General Ayrosa also dealt with Brazilian-U.S. agreements, the development of IMBEL [Ordnance Industry], participation by women in the army--pointing out that the experience of the navy "will be of great value"--, activities of the Army Library--now in a new and intensive phase--and the search by the land force for new energy sources.

The complete interview with General Ayrosa follows:

[Question] What is the status of programs for placing the recently-approved Army Housing Fund into operation? When will the first housing be built?

[Answer] The law creating the Army Housing Fund was approved last 17 November. A commission headed by the director general of economy and finances is preparing the regulations for the recently created agency. The construction of housing depends, obviously, on the completion of the commission's work and the creation of an infrastructure compatible with the size of the undertaking.

[Question] Have the surveys of the land owned by the land forces, which will be sold or rented, been completed? Which are they and how much are they worth?

[Answer] The Department of Engineering and Communications, in cooperation with the Army Staff, prepared the multiyear plan for the sale or exchange of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Army. The survey of the values of approximately 100 pieces of real estate scattered throughout almost all the national territory is being done by the military regions.

[Question] Has the army been carrying out research seeking alternate energy sources?

[Answer] The army research agencies have been cooperating with civilian organizations devoted to the search for alternate energy sources. The Center for Technical Control of Alcohol Fueled Motors created in the Military Engineering Institute as the result of an agreement made with the Secretariat of Industrial Technology of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce deserves mention.

[Question] What is the status of activities by the army in the Amazon Region through construction battalions or ACISO [Social-Civic Action]?

[Answer] The Second Construction Engineering Group with headquarters in Manaus through its six battalions distributed throughout the Amazon Region performs security and construction missions, the latter through agreements made with the Ministry of Transportation and the local governments.

The presence of the army in all that area, even the regions of most difficult access, I believe confer upon ACISO in the Amazon Region some characteristics of its very own, the permanence of those actions being outstanding.

The scope and diversity of problems led the military command of the Amazon Region to propose the creation of a section in its staff, a section now engaged specifically in giving support to the civilian personnel in the area, and it has obtained excellent results in the fields of health, education, housing, transportation, food and professional training.

[Question] What new weapons and military projects are being developed by IMBEL?

[Answer] The projects for the development of new weapons continue to be realized within the framework of the Army Technological Center through research, field tests and tests of various types and not within the framework of IMBEL, whose activity is accomplished more specifically in the production of munitions, pyrotechnical devices, explosives, light weapons and communications material.

[Question] Apparently the army intends to export weapons to the entire world through IMBEL, is there any type of restriction with respect to possible foreign buyers?

[Answer] The export of war materiel is regulated by PNEMEM [National Policy on Exports of Materials For Military Use] and because of political implications and national security, it obviously depends on the authorization of the president of the republic.

In addition to producing a significant part of the war materiel needed by the armed forces, IMBEL is also active in the foreign market.

[Question] There has already been much criticism of military pensions and finances, is there some intention to change it?

[Answer] In view of the new Statute for the Military recently approved by the National Congress, the three branches began to study a proposal for a change in the Pension Law.

The studies within the framework of this ministry are being made by the army staff and when concluded will be evaluated together with those of the navy and air force by the armed forces staff. A draft bill will come from that study, which at the proper time will be submitted for the evaluation of the president of the republic.

[Question] Do you believe in the possibility of the reestablishment of Brazil-United States military agreements as was suggested recently during the visit by Gen Vernon Walters to our country? If reestablished, would these agreements have a new strategic and military objective, strictly speaking?

[Answer] The relationships between the land forces of Brazil and the United States is normal and friendly and consists basically of the holding of training courses, the sending of military publications and the exchange of information of an obvious nature. Recent understandings, pertaining to the interests of the two countries, promise an intensification of the existing exchange.

[Question] Are there studies for the admission of women into the army?

[Answer] The army has used the work of women, as is attested by the existence of nearly 7,000 office workers in the ministry.

Obviously the adoption of feminine contingents within the framework of the army would be conditioned by specific needs in that aspect, particularly with reference to nurses, social workers and similar categories.

8908
CSO: 3001

RETIREMENTS LEAD TO NEW HIGH COMMAND APPOINTMENTS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 pp 154B-154C

[Article by Murilo Melo Filho: "The Renewal of the High Command"]

[Text] In March next year Gens Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa, Walter Pires and Ernane Ayrosa da Silva are due for compulsory retirement; Gens Jose Ferraz da Rocha, Ruy de Paula Couto, Florimar Campello and Gentil Marcondes Filho will go home; Gens Benedicto Pinto de Almeida, Geraldo de Alvarenga Navarro and Milton Tavares de Souza will leave active service. Of the present members of the High Command, only Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques will survive. It will mean the complete replacement of the military summit, beginning this week with the compulsory retirement of Gen Antonio Bandeira, who will be replaced by Gen Alacir Frederico Werner, and by the swearing in as acting minister of the army of Gen Ernane Ayrosa da Silva.

Col Rubem Carlo Ludwig

He was the press secretary of the Geisel Administration and was retained at Planalto Palace by President Figueiredo as National Security Council secretary. His departure for the Superior War School, where he was enrolled, did not take place. An artilleryman, that Rio Grande do Sul man began his military career in the same class as Colonel Paiva Chaves. He was an instructor at the Agulhas Negras Military Academy and the Army Command and Staff School. In 1969 he served as aide to the deputy army commander of the Military Household, whose chief was Gen Joao Figueiredo, the president of the republic. Later he spent 2 years at the French Military Academy. On his return to Brazil he was appointed commander of the 18th Motorized Infantry Battalion of Porto Alegre, where he established excellent relations with local newsmen when he paraded the troops in honor of Press Day. He had already been appointed to command the cadet corps of AMAN [Agulhas Negras Military Academy] when he found himself invited to replace Col Toledo Camargo as chief of the press and public relations office of the Presidency of the Republic, where up to now he has performed in a manner praised by reporters and journalists accredited to Planalto Palace.

Gen Rubens Mario Brum Negreiro

He was commander of the Engineer Group in Paraiba and secretary for security of the Rio de Janeiro Administration during the term of Admiral Faria Lima. Up to this time he has been the first deputy chief of staff of the army and number one on the army seniority list of brigadier generals to be promoted to major general. When he left the command of the Paraiba Engineer Group, he declared that the 31 March Revolution did not belong to the military but to everyone, civilian and military. He is from Rio Grande do Sul and was born in Dom Pedrito. When he left the Secretariat of Security of Rio de Janeiro, he declared that crime had been contained and that the result was made possible because of the expenditures made and by the interaction among the various branches. "We have no doubt when we say that security is better today than yesterday and that crime has been contained."

He was promoted to general on 31 March 1975 after having served in the Fernando de Noronha Detachment, the Second Railway Battalion, the Agulhas Negras Military Academy, the ESAO [officer training school], the ECEME [Army Command and Staff School], the office of the minister of the army, military attache in France and chief of the office of the Secretariat of the National Security Council. He is the brother of allergist Doctor Brum Negreiros.

Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros

As a colonel he was military attache to the government of Israel in Tel Aviv. He was in Tel Aviv when the Yom Kippur war broke out. He went to Israel after having been assistant to Gen Joao Figueiredo who was chief of President Medici's Military Household. Before that they had been together as instructors at the Army Command and Staff School. When he returned from Israel, he was promoted to general and Figueiredo, then chief of the National Intelligence Service, appointed him director of the National Intelligence School. He remained there until he was invited to replace Figueiredo himself as chief of the SNI. He must mandatorily be part of President Figueiredo's party during his trips through Brazil and abroad. He is also one of the "household ministers" who meet every day with the president of the republic. He comes from a traditional military family. His father was Fleet Admiral Flavio Medeiros. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were also military men: Marshal Luis Antonio de Medeiros and Gen Feliciano de Souza Aguiar. He gives the impression of being a cantankerous man but privately he is affectionate and happy and likes to play volleyball and swim. He is one of the men who most figures in the forthcoming succession to the presidency, on the eve of which he should be promoted to army general.

Gen Alacir Frederico Werner

With his promotion to the last assignment of his career, he passed over Gen Herman Bercqvist, who was first on the promotion list and who had temporarily been occupying the position of chief of the General Department of Personnel since the removal of Gen Andrada Serpa.

General Werner served in the FEB [Brazilian Expeditionary Force] as assistant to Marshal Mascarenhas de Morais. He participated in the 1964 conspiracy when he was an office aide to Gen Humberto Castelo Branco, then chief of staff of the army. He was later secretary general of the Ministry of the Army and commander of the 7th and 10th Military Regions with headquarters in Recife and Fortaleza. He has been serving as deputy chief of the Army Staff. He was a member of the same 1937 class of cadets as Gen Joao Figueiredo at the Realengo Military School. The only difference is that he is an artilleryman and the president is a cavalryman. He is regarded as one of the intellectuals of the army with great knowledge of the civilian and political area. He is a personal friend of Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva. When he left the Secretariat General of the Ministry of the Army, which he occupied during the term of General Belfrot Bethlem, he said that the armed forces were permanently engaged in complying with their constitutional mandate and concerned with the best interests of the nation, watching over the security of the people, maintaining their social integration and safeguarding their progress in a sovereign, free and democratic land.

Acting Minister of the Army Gen Ernane Ayrosa da Silva

He is 65 years-of-age and belongs to the class of 1937, the same one to which President Joao Figueiredo belongs. He is an infantryman and one of the veterans of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. A Colonel in 1964, he was promoted to brigadier general on 25 March 1969 and in March of next year he will leave active service because of having completed 12 years as a general. He is considered a liberal and a strict adherent to the law, defender of the rule of the law and a man who does not circumvent the law. He likes to talk. He was the best Brazilian captain in World War II and the most decorated officer in it. He commanded the Planalto Military Garrison for 21 months, the Second Armored Infantry Battalion; he was chief of staff for the Second Army during the so-called Operation Bandeirante, he headed the Directorate for Armaments and Munition, headed Training and Improvement and commanded the Amazon Region Military Garrison and the 11th Military Region. He was also head of the Education and Research Department and the Army Staff. He is from Rio de Janeiro and was the Brazilian target shooting champion. He is a fan of the Botafogo soccer team, likes music, theater, television, opera, the dance and literature. He is single and has shown himself to be an extremely human militaryman with his entire life dedicated to the army. He makes no decisions without first hearing his advisers.

8908
CSO: 3001

GENERAL OFFICERS PROMOTED, BIOGRAPHIC DATA PUBLISHED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Although dissemination was not expected until today, as in all the last regular December promotions of past years, Planalto Palace yesterday revealed the names contained in promotion decrees of 18 army, navy, and air force officers signed by President Joao Figueiredo, all with today's date. Promotions in the army and navy take two officers to the highest ranking position in the military branches: Maj Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner was promoted to army general and Vice Adm Domingos de Mattos Cortez was promoted to fleet admiral in the marine corps.

Promoted in addition to General Werner in the army were: to major general, Brig Gens Rubens Mario Brum Negreiros, Moacyr Pereira and Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros (now chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI) and to brigadier general, Cols Brummel Couto (infantry), Waltencir dos Santos Costa (cavalry), Almerio Jose Ferreira Diniz (artillery) and Rubem Carlos Ludwig (infantry).

In the navy, in addition to Admiral Cortez, the following were promoted: to vice admiral, Rear Adm Luiz Edmundo Brigido Bittencourt; to rear admiral, Capt Coaraciara Bricio Godinho; in the Corps of Engineers and Naval Technicians, to vice admiral, Rear Adm Aloysio Ferreira dos Santos, and to rear admiral, Capt Paulo Geraldo de Almeida Barbo; in the naval health service, in the medical corps, to rear admiral, Capt Mario Serrat Rodrigues.

In the air force, in the flying officer corps, to brigadier general, Cols Lair da Silva Andrade and Dilson Lyra Castello Branco Vercosa.

Alacyr Werner, No Surprise

Professional competence, political skill, loyalty to the system and influential friendships in and out of Planalto Palace, beginning with President Figueiredo himself, made of Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner an unbeatable candidate for the only army general vacancy in this promotion period. At no time was there any doubt in army circles that Werner was an officer on the way up.

A native of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Alacyr Frederico Werner, 64, was a cadet on 22 November 1937 at Realengo together with Gen Joao Figueiredo and became a colonel on 25 April 1964, when he took an active part in the March revolutionary movement, becoming a trusted officer of General Castello Branco. He attained the rank of brigadier general on 25 March 1971 and major general on 25 November 1976, shortly thereafter assuming the post of secretary general of the Ministry of the Army after the replacement of Minister Sylvio Frota by Gen Fernando Betlhem. Later on he assumed command of the 10th Military Region in Fortaleza and a few months ago was transferred to become the deputy chief of staff of the army. He has completed seven courses and has already been awarded 14 medals. As an army general he could possibly become the chief of the General Department of Personnel.

Major Generals

Up until the meeting of the High Command on 17 November, promotions for filling the two major general vacancies presented only one unknown factor: the name of Gen Gustavo Moraes Rego, former chief of the Military Household under President Geisel. After all, the decision to promote generals is a presidential prerogative. When the High Command sent the list of names to President Figueiredo pursuant to the sequence of the Army Seniority List, it was clear that those promoted would be Generals Brum Negreiros, Moacyr Pereira and Octavio Medeiros.

General Brum Negreiros, at this time the first deputy army staff chief, became a cadet on 10 March 1943 and became a brigadier general on 31 March 1975. He has completed four courses and has already received 12 medals. At 58 years-of-age, as a major general, he may remain in the Army Staff.

General Moacyr Pereira is 59 and a personal friend of President Figueiredo, who appointed him to command the 5th Armored Cavalry Brigade in Rio, considered the most powerful cavalry unit in the army. He was a cadet on 10 March 1943, became a brigadier general on 31 July 1975. As a major general he could become chief of the Military Service Directorate. He has completed five courses and has eight medals.

Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros is 58, and is at present the chief of the National Intelligence Service, where he should remain in the status of "adviser." His promotion was uncontested, not only because of the post he holds but also because of his acknowledged professional qualities. He became a cadet on 10 March 1943 and became a brigadier general in July 1975, a rank he held as Brazilian military attache in Israel. He has completed four courses and has nine medals. Before the end of the Figueiredo Administration, he should have no difficulties in attaining the rank of army general, according to military sources.

Brigadier Generals

General Brummel Couto, 54, became a cadet on 24 December 1947, becoming a colonel in August 1972. He is an infantryman and he has been assigned to the Motor-Mechanization Directorate of the War Materiel Department. He has completed five courses and has five medals. He should now go on to command the First Border Group in Santos Angelo (RS).

Gen Americo Ferreira Dinis, 55, became a cadet on 24 December 1947, becoming a colonel in August 1973. He was chief of the Public Relations Advisory Office of the office of Minister Walter Pires, where he now occupies the post of deputy chief. In addition to being a specialist on energy policy, he is the representative of the Ministry of the Army to the National Petroleum Council. He has completed six courses and has eight medals. He should command First Army Division Artillery in Rio. He is an artilleryman.

Gen Waltencir dos Santos Costa, 54, is a cavalryman. He became a cadet on 24 December 1947 and became a colonel in April 1973. He has been assistant to the chief of staff of the army and should be appointed to command the Third Mechanized Cavalry Brigade in Bage. He has completed six courses and has five medals.

The promotion of Gen Rubem Ludwig was "foreseen" since March of this year when his name was considered as certain for December because of the changes being prepared on the promotion law for armed forces officers. The main change, later approved, has to do with the creation of a block of unranked colonels, consisting of colonels who do not have the prerequisites for becoming general, and with the provision that after being passed over for promotion twice, they would be transferred to the reserves. These changes had the objective of speeding up the flow of promotions. Obviously they did not have the purpose of favoring any officer, however, it allowed the well-known name of Colonel Ludwig to be entered immediately on the list of candidates for general officers.

Ludwig always had an excellent reputation in the army, becoming known and respected from the time he served in the Press Office of the Presidency of the Republic. "He did more than Farhat is doing now," commented a high-ranking military man once.

The Navy Follows in Order

The filling of the eight navy vacancies by the president of the republic did not cause any surprises with respect to the names selected, all of them expected. The rank of fleet admiral (highest rank in the navy, equivalent to army general) went to Vice Adm Domingos de Mattos Cortez. He will probably command the Marine Corps, where he now holds the same post since the position calls for a three-star admiral.

However, Congress recently approved a law which establishes that the rank of the commander be raised to fleet admiral.

Rear Adm Carlos de Albuquerque was promoted to vice admiral. He was the senior officer on the list. Another officer who was also a senior officer on the list was Capt Coaraciara Bricio Godinho, who was promoted to rear admiral. His last promotion was in April 1972.

Little Information

An officer of the office of the minister of the navy reported yesterday that there was not too much information on the promoted admirals and explained that their biographical information would only be revealed today. According to that officer, the information is ready but was not revealed yesterday because the Navy Public Relations Center operates out of Rio.

Two Air Force Brigadiers

The two new air force brigadier generals promoted by order of President Joao Figueiredo were the first two on the list by order of seniority.

Brig Gen Lair da Silva Andrade is a native of Rio de Janeiro and reached 50 years-of-age on 25 October. Enlisted in April 1948, he became a flying cadet in December 1951, becoming a second lieutenant the following year and a first lieutenant on July 1954. He became a captain in January 1959 and because of outstanding performance was promoted to major in January 1968. Also because of outstanding performance he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and finally to colonel in 1975.

Brig Gen Dilson Lyra Castelo Branco Vercosa is also a native of Rio. He is the present commander of the Fortaleza Air Base. He was a cadet in the same class as his colleague promoted yesterday: Lair Silva Andrade. He also attained the other promotions of his military career on the same dates. He completed the flying officer training course and others mandatory for his career. He was awarded the Silver Medal for time in Service, the Santos Dumont Order of Merit and the Distinguished Flying Medal. He now has more than 7,000 hours flying time, specializing in fighter aircraft.

3908
CSO: 3001

SEVEN EXTREME RIGHTIST PRISONERS PRESENTED TO PRESS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Fortaleza (O GLOBO)--Federal Police Commissioner Antonio Carlos Monteiro of Joao Pessoa, described the seven young persons--six men and one woman--aged between 21 and 25 years, presented yesterday afternoon to the press in the Federal Police Department of this capital as "extremists of the right, opportunists, and with no ties to any political groups of the left or right." They are responsible for five acts of terrorism in Fortaleza and could be sentenced to from 2 to 12 years in prison.

The group consists of Carlos Henrique dos Santos Ferreira, 22, an agronomy student at the Federal University of Ceara; Valerio Lenin Lelis Nogueira, 25; Germana de Oliveira Moraes, 22, a law student; Jose Feitosa Dantas, 25, a federal revenue official and the sweetheart of Germana; Claudio Feitosa Dantas, 23; Francisco Marcelo Macedo Leitao, 21, a geology student at the Federal University of Ceara, and Francisco Jorge Feitosa, 23, fishing engineering student at the same university.

Escalation

First there were the painted slogans ("MAC--Anticommunist Movement" and "Down with the Communist Priests"), which appeared on many walls in Fortaleza. Later came the attacks. The first took place on 8 August, when Claudio Feitosa Dantas, Francisco Marcelo Leitao, Carlos Henrique dos Santos Ferreira and Francisco Jorge Feitosa Caneca hurled a Molotov cocktail at a magazine stand at Parquelandia Square.

On that same day, Claudio and Carlos Henrique hurled another bomb against the bank of Parangaba Square. On subsequent days, there were no more bombs but the painted slogans continued. On 10 September, however, Valerio Lenin Lelis Nogueira, Germana Moraes and Jose Dantas threw a bomb against the door of the Nossa Senhora de Nazare Church in the Montese district.

On 5 October, Valerio, Germana and Jose, put together a metal bomb at DN's Motel at Praia do Futuro in which they put two different kinds of powder. At 2030 the bomb exploded at the parking lot of the Central Student Directorate which was on the eve of elections. According to Commissioner Antonio Carlos Monteiro, Valerio threw the bomb but Jose Dantas wanted it to be thrown into a room where the students were gathered. The two had an argument over that.

Finally, on 5 November, Jose Feitosa Dantas and Germana de Oliveira Moraes plus Fernando Januario Barbos and Luis Clovis Lunica, who were not presented to the press yesterday, exploded a stick of dynamite of high destructive power at Ferreira Square near a newstand.

Investigations

Investigations began 15 November when Valerio Carlos Henrique and Luis Clovis were captured in Joao Pessoa when they tried to steal a Volkswagen. The police thought they were dealing with ordinary car thieves but in their house was found a Taurus revolver, a machinegun, grenades and sticks of dynamite. Interrogated, the prisoners revealed the other members of the group.

Valerio Lenin Lelis Nogueira and Jose Feitosa Dantas are being pointed out by the Federal Police as being the leaders of the group, which may even be receiving money from someone.

They were charged under Article 26 of the National Security Law which says: "To devastate, loot, hold up, steal, kidnap, sent on fire, plunder, commit personal attacks, sabotage or terrorism to the prejudice of national security shall be punishable by imprisonment of from 2 to 12 years. Only Paragraph: If as a result of such attack there is serious bodily harm or death, the penalty shall be imprisonment of from 8 to 30 years."

Lawyer

The families of Valerio and Jose hired the same lawyer: Padua Barroso. He said the group "has no ideological commitments."

He said: "I believe that they have no ideological training and acted naively. The explosions were only acts of anarchy, since they did not wish to harm anyone directly."

Padua Barroso has been a lawyer for 22 years and 15 years ago he defended extreme leftist terrorists. According to him, his commitment "is only to man."

After the contact with the press, the prisoners were visited by their parents. Antonio Carlos, brother of Francisco Marcelo Macedo Leitao declared:

"Up to a certain point I can guarantee that there are no political connotations in the actions of the group."

He brought his brother some books by Manoel Bandeira and Carlos Drummond de Andrade, "poets he likes very much."

No Objective

Valerio Lenin Lelis Nogueira acted as spokesman for the group. Semibald, mustachiod, short, arrogant and visibly nervous, he began by saying that he entered the Federal University of Ceara physics course in 1975 but transferred while still in the basic part to Joao Pessoa. Later he came to Fortaleza once more.

He and Carlos Henrique were plotting the kidnaping of the daughter of Pernambuco industrialist Meira Lins. The plan was thwarted because the girl was always accompanied. They were going to try for a ransom of two million cruzeiros.

[Question] What were the political objectives of the group?

[Answer] There was no political objective. What was done in the matter of placing bombs was to take care that no one was hurt.

[Question] But the bombs you threw could have killed someone.

[Answer] If we were to argue that now it would be a very big argument and it is not worth the trouble.

[Question] And the machineguns?

[Answer] Those machineguns found are the property of people other than the people who are here.

[Question] What was your objective if it was not political?

[Answer] There is no objective.

[Question] Are you of the right?

[Answer] My son it seems that your recorder is not recording (placing his mouth near the recorder). There was no political objective.

[Question] It was just a game then?

[Answer] I am not going to discuss whether it was a game or not.

[Question] What is your political position?

[Answer] I am in favor of "roller democracy," a democracy where roller skating is allowed.

[Question] Is that why you tried to attack the skating club of Recife?

[Answer] Those are things which go through people's heads.

In turn, Germana de Oliveira Moraes said that she is involved in the case because she is in love with Jose Dantas.

8908
CSO: 3001

GUERRILLA REORGANIZATION ANALYZED, HISTORICAL REVIEW MADE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Many of the leftist organizations which devoted themselves to rural and urban guerrilla activity in the country in the first years of the decade of the 70's such as the MR-8 [8 October Revolutionary Movement] and the Communist Party of Brazil, the PC do B, have been trying to reorganize since the last liberalizations and amnesty, which made possible the return of the principal "cadres" and leaders.

They returned, however, with a new and prudent view of reality. They believe, for example, that short or medium-term conditions for armed struggle do not exist, although some accept popular insurrection in some still-uncertain future. That is why they have preferred to concentrate their efforts on the "awakening" of the masses.

In their last analyses, intelligence services included reports saying that minority groups consider the country "ripe" for insurrection as early as next year, but the more influential leaders have concerned themselves with curbing the "impatience" of the more impassioned, fearing a repression that could be fatal for all.

For that very reason--for having replaced the theory of the guerrilla center of operations [foco guerrilheiro]--there was surprise at the report published by the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE that 12 guerrillas of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard, VPR, received training from the PLO last year.

The report surprised not only the former members of the organization, which was the largest armed extreme leftist group of the 70's, but also the intelligence services whose reports make no specific reference to the VPR because it was considered extinct in 1973.

Former VPR members recall on the subject that the organization itself decided to disband in August 1971, long before, therefore, the death of the last members who remained in Brazil, but without any armed activity due to the lack of foreign and domestic logistical support and the condition of defeat in which all the armed organizations of the time found themselves without exception.

The militarist faction of the left, as is concluded by some intelligence service officers in Brasilia, can be considered extinct in the country because of the setbacks suffered by the present position of Cuba with respect to the guerrilla operations center theory for armed struggle, the almost exclusive support of the USSR for the Brazilian Communist Party, PCB, which is of peaceful and orthodox orientation, and because of the changes in the system of power in China, which also ceased to support some of the most bellicose groups.

Recent analyses made by security and intelligence agencies conclude, finally, that in the short and medium term no organization of the left--violent or not--has the possibility of operating successfully in the country, although in the medium term they could present some danger to the security of the present system of power, however, only if they unite, something considered improbable because of the bitter differences among themselves.

The VPR and the Guerrilla Operations Center Theory

The VPR was born in Sao Paulo in 1968 from the merger of a group of sergeants who were former supporters of Brizola and the dissidents of the organization Worker Policy, POLOP, which existed since before 1964. It was one of the first militarist organizations to appear in the country together with the National Liberating Action-ALN, commanded by Carlos Marighella, the 8 October Revolutionary Movement, MR-8, and the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party, PCBR.

Of all of them, however, the VPR was the largest and most warlike, perhaps because from the beginning it contained a veteran group of military personnel--among them Carlos Lamarca--as opposed, for example, to the MR-8, which had groups of very young students as a majority among its cadres, students who could barely handle a weapon and which in order to carry out its major actions generally had to ally itself with other groups.

The VPR, whose first great action was the killing of U.S. Army Captain Charles Chandler in Sao Paulo in 1968, adopted the Cuban concept of armed struggle: the doctrine of the guerrilla operations center or "foquismo," and believed that the masses would join them in their struggle in the cities. That doctrine always prevailed, although some dissident groups believed that the VPR should follow a line of masses for the long-term creation of a popular liberation army. Others believed that the militarist option was correct--this prevailed--and that is why the VPR never ceased in its attempts to consolidate the guerrilla operations center.

The theory of the guerrilla operations center is based on the principle that armed struggle should be sparked by a small nucleus, preferably rural, which would grow and multiply until the creation of a people's army, with the leadership of the movement exercised by an organization of militarized structure which precedes and prevails over the political structure. Attracted by the actions of that center, the masses would be "worked" progressively to insure support for it, primarily in the cities. Therefore, the party would only be consolidated after the victory of the revolution as a support for the new government.

It is obvious that such a theory--and those defeated acknowledge it today--could not be applied to the sociopolitical situation of recent years in Brazil. However, the leaders of the armed groups, which appeared after 1968 and whose very tragic history ended in 1973 with the complete destruction of the VPR and the defeat of the PC do B in Araguaia (Amazon Region) in 1975, incorrectly evaluated the correlation of forces and the Brazilian situation of the times and that is the reason for their failure.

Thus, none of the groups, with rare exceptions and in few cases without social or military significance, managed to obtain popular support among the workers or in the rural areas. Moreover, the majority of the members and leaders of the armed organizations came from the middle class and not always managed to communicate with their probable future followers. Thus isolated, it was easy for the security forces to destroy all of them, which resulted in many deaths in the fighting as well as by torture, a method which was undoubtedly used for obtaining vital information.

The VPR, specifically, had three phases in its development. In the first, it was greatly influenced by members with good military experience and little political training as in the case of former soldier Darci Rodriguez (today in Bauru in the interior of Sao Paulo), Onofre Pinto (disappeared), Pedro Lobo de Oliveira (abroad) and Carlos Lamarca (dead), and it adopted the Guevara concepts of armed struggle.

In its second phase, around the middle of 1969 when it merged with the Colina Commando of National Liberation, it took the name of the Palmares Revolutionary Armed Vanguard, the VAR-P. The union lasted very little because soon its leaders disagreed on the best way to wage armed struggle.

The split was made official in September 1969 during the VAR-P National Congress in Teresopolis. The division was fatal for what was left of the VAR-P: Around the middle of 1973, with the death of James Allen Luz in Rio Grande do Sul, it was considered totally dismantled. Those who remained of the old VPR were killed in the northeast that year also.

The VPR members who returned to the country do not number 50, the majority of them taken out of prison and sent abroad in 1970 and 1971 in exchange for the release of kidnapped diplomats. Many of them have already completely abandoned political activity or made a change in their thinking, preferring to act openly to advocate their ideas, always without recourse to force.

Indeed, the VPR believed itself finished around 1971, when with the majority of its members dead, imprisoned or exiled, it no longer was in a position to offer safety, not even to Carlos Lamarca, its most legendary "cadre."

In an internal document of the organization, one of its leaders acknowledged defeat in the most bitter terms: "We are defeated because we do not have the slightest political significance," and he concluded: "I lose hope of making revolution."

New Tendency After Self-Criticism

Many of the leftist organizations existing in the country in the early years of the decade of the 70's have been trying to reorganize after the latest liberalizations and the amnesty which made it possible for the principal "cadres" or leaders to return. The failure of the previous armed experience and the guerrilla operations center theories, however, led practically all of them to self-criticism and to the strengthening of the theory of masses.

That same conclusion is shared by intelligence services officers to whom such behavior was also to be expected since they always followed the movements of those "cadres" abroad. That is why they have faced "the gradual return of the political work of indoctrination, propaganda, regimentation and agitation with the use of the old techniques of front organizations, student and worker mobilization infiltration of class entities, the press and so forth," without surprise.

An intelligence service officer observes that it would also be logical to expect a union among the remainders of the old groups into a sort of monolithic bloc after the amnesty and the return of those banished and exiled, since experience revealed the defeat of the old organizations "separately," one at a time, and due to the weakness of each one. This should theoretically lead to the creation of a broad mass-oriented front of the left.

This, however, did not take place, primarily, according to analyses by these observers, because "each group or subgroup is the owner of its own truth and lacks any of the basic ideas of rank and discipline. Moreover, hates produced by internal strife are hard to overcome." Actually, even the monolithic and peaceful Brazilian Communist Party recently divided itself into two blocs, one led by Giocondo Dias and Armenio Guedes and the other by the old secretary general, Luis Carlos Prestes, who at least has the support of the state committees of Sergipe and Paraiba.

The Prestes faction also receives the support of the MR-8, which managed its reorganization with relative ease since it did not suffer too many casualties when it advocated armed struggle and its rank and file is primarily located in Rio. The MR-8 has been regrouping since 1974 in Rio and Sao Paulo. It held its first congress around the middle of 1978 and the second one in October 1979. As a reflection of the picture of liberalization of the country, it published the resolutions of the last congress in a book easily found in many bookstores. Its general guidelines at the moment stipulate the development of mass activities with a complete abandonment of armed adventures.

Of the old organizations, one has deserved special attention from the military observers: the Communist Party of Brazil, the PC do B. They believe that the PC do B is today appearing "as a truly strong structure, even well established among the students, press and the clergy, which translates into a substantial increase of its mobilization capability and the expansion of its sphere of influence."

Although recently one of its leaders, Jose Renato Rabelo, said openly in a manifesto that the party does not exclude the hypothesis of armed struggle, he made it very clear that it would only take place in a very appropriate historical situation, which does not appear likely in either the short or medium term.

The party is attempting to strengthen itself despite the serious casualties suffered at Araguaia and in the period between December 1976 and January 1977. In December the Second Army discovered a meeting of the PC do B Central Committee in Lapa, Sao Paulo. Three members of the Central Committee were killed and another four party members were taken prisoners in that operation.

Despite the casualties, which continued until January 1977, the regional leaderships were not affected, allowing the recuperation of the party. Although at that time the documents seized had provided the information that the PC do B had connections with the Communist Party of Argentina, Albania and China, it was discovered subsequently, after the seizure of new internal documents, that it concluded by breaking relations with China. Today the PC do B has close relationships exclusively with the tiny Albania.

The main watchword of the party: A single and broad opposition front, has not yet been attained because of the constant differences among the organizations of the left, and on the party and legislative plane, because of the reformulation of parties planned and executed pursuant to a strategy of Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, as he himself revealed in a talk recently at the Superior War School [ESG].

The PC do B, incidentally, always depended on foreign support, a support, however, which was always unreliable and which from now on will be "insignificant," according to the observers in Brasilia, who believe that the tiny and far-off Albania is not in a condition to finance foreign adventures. Support, therefore, will always be verbal at the level of ideas. Therefore, concludes one official, "The PC do B, its present position being maintained, should not grow in importance in the near future." On the other hand, since 1973 the militarist organizations throughout the world ceased to receive help from Cuba, which realined itself with the Soviet Union. With respect to Brazil, it is more than well-known, that the USSR only supports the pacifist line of the PCB.

At any rate, moreover, not even the usually radical and young Trotskyite organizations even discuss the hypothesis of undertaking armed struggle in the short term. That is why the report, which few believe, that 12 members of the old VPR had been trained in an Al Fatah camp last year, caused surprise even among them.

"The militarist faction," concludes one of those analyses, "can be considered extinct because of the losses suffered and because of the present Cuban position with respect to the theory of the guerrilla operations center. By itself, in the short term, no organization, militarist or Trotskyite, has the possibility of operating successfully in Brazil."

And even though the years 1979 and 1980 were those in which the liberalization policy carried out by the government reached its highest points, with even some freedom for the reorganization and action of several leftist groups, security agencies do not believe there will be a serious confrontation soon even though, paradoxically, some leftist circles say that Brazil "is ripe for insurrection" in coming years and that the main problem now is to curb the inpatient.

Along this same line of reasoning, observers in Brasilia believe that the Brazilian left, always on the defensive since 1973 and without strategic balance from 1964 to 1978, is now mounting a counteroffensive, benefitting from the policy of "opening" but without becoming radicalized to prevent a "closing," which would be fatal to it. And, although divided into three factions; one orthodox Marxist-Leninist, another Trotskyite and another "revolutionary," they have a very common strategy: to work for the institution of a "liberal state" where democratic freedoms may be exercised to the maximum, and only as of that time move toward socialism.

In the latest report on the activities of those organizations there is a very clarifying confirmation: In recent years "No terrorist acts of any type have been committed by the left. All organizations are engaged in the mass front struggle." It is also a matter of a struggle practically in the open. The main groups even have their own newspapers: The PC do B expresses itself through TRIBUNA DA LUTA OPERARIA, the Giocondo Dias wing of the PCB through VOZ OPERARIA, the MR-8 through HORA DO POVO, the Trotskyites through CONVERGENCIA SOCIALISTA and through EM TEMPO.

8908
CSO: 3001

LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU REPLACES EMBASSY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The representation of the Libyan Government in Brazil is perfectly defined. That country has been officially represented by the People's Bureau of Libya since its members presented themselves at Itamaraty and received accreditation from Ambassador Joao Fragoso, chief of protocol, after meeting with Middle East Division Chief Luciano Osorio Rosa.

Any misunderstanding between the new and old members of the Libyan embassy are of no interest to Itamaraty nor can they have any influence in the representation of the country in Brazil. All the process necessary to make its new representation official in Brasilia was taken at its own risk by the Libyan Government. Through the Brazilian embassy in Tripoli, the Libyan Government informed the Figueiredo Government that the methods of diplomatic representation would be changed. It explained that it was a decision of a general nature which only affected the Tripoli government and that similar provisions were being adopted toward other nations. It also requested credentials for its new representatives.

In view of that official request, Itamaraty immediately granted the entry visas requested by the Libyan Government to the five members of the People's Bureau operating in Brasilia. In a talk with Ambassador Fragoso, the Libyan representatives said that an executive secretary, Abdulatif Boker, would now speak formally in his name and in the name of his country. The Brazilian Government then accepted the representation at the level of charge d'affaires, keeping in mind that if the figure of the embassy no longer existed, automatically the figure of the ambassador ceased to exist.

The function of charge d'affaires was also adopted in that case, more because it is the closest thing existing, although in theory, at least, only embassies understood formally as such have the position of a diplomat, who not being an official ambassador of a certain country, provisionally performs those functions.

Since the members of the People's Bureau of Libya talked officially with Itamaraty in recent days, normal diplomatic channels with Brazil were established. While a closer contact between the new Libyan representation and the other Arab embassies in Brasilia does not exist, according to diplomatic circles that is due to the fact that the decision by the Libyan Government is recent. The lack of closer relations, according to the same sectors, should not be understood to be an attitude of hostility or distrust for the Bureau.

8908
CSO: 3001

POPULATION FORECASTS AFFECTED BY FERTILITY DECLINE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The president of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Jesse Montello, said yesterday that the decline in fertility in the last decade--from 25 to 30 percent--was the factor that most contributed to the fact that Brazil did not reach the 120 million inhabitants forecast. After declaring that the country should have nearly 116 million inhabitants, he observed that generally, migration caused an exodus from the southern region and an increase in the population of the northern region.

The collection of figures--first phase of the populational census--ended throughout Brazil, with the exception of Sao Paulo. In many states the numbers are still being reviewed and studied and will subsequently be sent to the IBGE computers in Rio. Official figures on the new population of Brazil will be revealed on 31 December. Up to now the results are preliminary, subject to revisions and minor modifications.

The following are provisional results:

Amazonas--1.4 million inhabitants. In 1970 there were 960,000; Manaus has 736,000.

Para--3.4 million, 1.1 million more than 10 years ago. Belem has 93[illegible],000 inhabitants.

Rondonia--The 116,000 inhabitants of 1970, grew to 500,000, the greatest demographic growth in the country. Porto Velho has 136,000 inhabitants.

Roraima--73,300 inhabitants compared to 41,600 in 1970. Boa Vista has 63,600 people.

Amapa--179,300 inhabitants. In 1970 there were 116,400. Macapa has 140,600 people.

Acre--306,500 inhabitants. In 1970 there were 218,000. Rio Branco has 120,300 people.

Maranhao--Four million, one million more than in 1970. Sao Luis has 447,700 people.

Piaui--Ten years ago it had a population of 1.7 million people, today it has 2.1 million. Teresina has 377,900 people.

Ceara--5.3 million inhabitants, 1.1 million more than in 1970. The population of Fortaleza is 1.3 million.

Rio Grande do Norte--1.9 million persons. In 1970 it had 1.6 million. Natal has 956,000 people.

Paraiba--The 2.4 million inhabitants of 10 years ago increased to 2.7 million. Joao Pessoa has a population of 337,700 people.

Pernambuco--It has 6.1 million inhabitants, 900,000 more than in 1970. Recife has a population of 1.2 million.

Alagoas--A population of 1.9 million. In 1970 it was 1.6 million. Maceio has 397,600 inhabitants.

Fernando de Noronha--The population of this federal territory grew the least: from 1,311 persons it increased to 1,342.

Sergipe--It has 1.1 million people compared to 911,200 in 1970. The population of Aracaju is 294,300 persons.

Bahia--The count was 9.3 million persons. Ten years ago there were 7.5 million. Salvador has 1.4 million inhabitants.

Minas Gerais--From 11.6 million in 1970 to 13.4 million now, of whom 1.7 million live in Belo Horizonte.

Rio de Janeiro--11.3 million. In 1970 it had 9.1 million. There were 5.1 million people in Rio de Janeiro.

Sao Paulo--The collection of figures will end after tomorrow since the figures for six municipalities are still lacking. Up to now the state has 23.4 million people. In 1970 it had 17.9 million. The capital has 8.2 million people.

Parana--7.5 million people compared to 6.9 million 10 years ago. The population of Curitiba exceeded a million inhabitants.

Santa Catarina--The 2.9 million inhabitants in 1970 increased to 3.6 million. There are 193,000 people in Florianopolis.

Rio Grande do Sul--7.8 million people were counted. In 1970 there were 6.7 million. Porto Alegre has 1.1 million.

Mato Grosso do Sul--1.3 million inhabitants compared to one million in 1970. There are 281,300 people in Campo Grande.

Goias--3.9 million inhabitants compared to 2.9 million in 1970. There are 737,400 people in Goiania.

Federal District--1.1 million people of whom 420,200 live in Brasilia. In 1970 the Federal District had 546,000 inhabitants.

Little Interest

In the state of Rio de Janeiro, a few more than 100 persons made contact with the IBGE agencies to be counted after the organization issued a public appeal that those not counted come to, or telephone the regional headquarters.

According to the IBGE press office, the number of calls was very large, however, 95 percent of those calls were made by persons included in questionnaires already filled out by other members of the family.

In Rio, a retaking of the census--a second visit to homes where the census taker found no one the first time--will continue until the end of the month when figures will begin to be fed into the computers. The number of the overall population of the country, the total population by states, by municipality and by sex, will be revealed on 31 December.

8908
CSO: 3001

ANDREAZZA SPEAKS ON PLANS TO HELP NORTHEAST REGION

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 pp 78-79

[Interview with Interior Minister Mario Andreazza by Marlene Anna Galeazzi of MANCHETE; date and place not given]

> [Text] In several regions of the northeast it has not rained for 2 years and it is forecast that the drought could last another three. According to the SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast], 720 cities and 800,000 square kilometers are at the height of that critical phase, with damage of 30 billion cruzeiros, in addition to the serious problem of the victims. Seeking to resolve that problem in a more in-depth manner, the federal government announced that it will soon initiate a great program for keeping rivers flowing permanently by using surplus water from the Sao Francisco River, thus permitting the irrigation of the semi-arid regions of the northeast. MANCHETE heard Minister of Interior Mario Andreazza speak on this ambitious project.

MANCHETE: What is the project of keeping the rivers of the northeast flowing perennially?

Andreazza: It is a proposal we presented to the president of the republic for making a technical and economic feasibility study on rerouting water from the Sao Francisco River for irrigation of the area in the semi-arid region of the northeast, using part of the surplus water during floods, which could benefit semi-arid regions in the states of Piaui, Ceara, Pernambuco, Paraiba and Rio Grande do Norte. This initiative is based on preliminary studies made by the National Reclamation Projects Department (DNOS). It is an idea which has been under consideration in the region for a long time by experts in the problem of the semi-arid northeast and whose feasibility has not yet been examined in the necessary depth.

MANCHETE: By how many will the number of drought victims be decreased by this project?

Andreazzi: Preliminary studies do not yet contain information on the estimates of the population to benefit from the project, whose feasibility study, I repeat, has still to be prepared. It is pointed out, however, that the basin of the Sao Francisco River and its tributaries occupies an area of 641,000 square kilometers, it being the only large-volume water course crossing the semi-arid region of the northeast, receiving and bringing water from rainy areas more to the south of the country.

MANCHETE: Which area will cease to be arid and become fertile?

Andreazza: This is another aspect of the problem which depends on the preparation of the plan to be evaluated. What is known for certain is that annual flooding of the Sao Francisco River results in the loss of a considerable volume of water which drains off through the relief canals of the various dams built across that river, heading it toward the ocean without being used by the hydroelectric powerplants of the CHESF [Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Company], the irrigation projects run by CODEVASF [Sao Francisco Valley Development Company] or those of other types. That surplus runoff from the flooding of the Sao Francisco River, which is wasted every year, is estimated at 14 billion cubic meters and cannot be stored in the existing reservoirs along that river, such runoff deriving from rainfall which take place during the short period of four months, approximately between December and March. Meanwhile, particularly in the areas located in the zones of the semi-arid regions and therefore more distant from the Sao Francisco Valley, they suffer the difficulties of a scarcity of water for drinking and for the production of food as a result of periodic droughts. First reports from the studies prepared and already concluded by the DNOS indicate the possibility of impounding that water, using the Sobradinho Dam and by building a system of canals which would allow the transfer of that surplus to make those rivers, which flow only periodically, into permanently flowing rivers or to be stored in reservoirs to be built in the aforementioned states. As of that time there will be the possibility of irrigating a region whose surface area is around 780,000 hectares, which would mean an increase of nearly 440 percent in irrigable land for growing food. An extensive area would thus be incorporated into the regional productive system.

MANCHETE: What is the social scope of the project?

Andreazza: The amount of social benefits from that initiative will only be revealed at the time the preparation of the plan is accomplished. Because of the general characteristics of the proposal, however, the wide-ranging scope of its social effects can be foreseen and among the group of priorities they will be the first objectives to be reached.

MANCHETE: What benefits will that initiative bring to the dwellers of the regions it will cover?

Andreazza: The dwellers of the semi-arid region of the northeast suffer, in the first place, from the effects of a scarcity of water for drinking and the production of food. The first benefit of a proposal such as this will be the amelioration, or even the elimination, of those problems through the support of

irrigation projects and the possibility that the farmer will be able to remain on his land free from the worry of having to join the legions of migrants who leave the region during the periods of prolonged drought.

MANCHETE: What is the estimated agricultural production of the areas covered by the project?

Andreazzi: For the same reasons explained previously, it is impractical at this time to make an estimate of agricultural production of the areas which could be helped in the future.

MANCHETE: How long will it take for the increase in agricultural production to pay for the accomplishment of the project?

Andreazza: The answer also depends on the plan. The proposal, as was emphasized, is a first step in the preparation of the plan which when finished will then go into details, which will be the proper time for the economic feasibility studies of the project, analysis of cost and so forth.

MANCHETE: With the surplus runoff of the Sao Francisco River being used, are the possibilities for flooding that river's valley eliminated?

Andreazza: Everything indicates that the possibilities of floods in the Sao Francisco Valley will at least be reduced through the implementation of that project. That is the result of the basic guidelines of the proposal which suggest the development of the project in two phases:

1. Construction of a system of canals and their respective reservoirs in the eastern part of the northeast so as to attend to the needs of the states of Pernambuco, Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceara. To supply that system, water at Sobradinho will be pumped to a higher level of from 60 to 20 meters depending on the site chosen for taking the water. From there it will be distributed to all the states (Tributaries of the Sao Francisco River in Pernambuco, the Jaquaribe and Salgado Rivers in Ceara and the Piranhas River in Paraiba and Rio Grande do Norte).

2. Construction of a similar system involving small canals and reservoirs in the western part of the northeast, aimed at benefitting the southern part of the state of Piaui through the tributaries of the right bank of the Parnaiba River.

There will be no need for pumping water at Sobradinho to supply this system.

MANCHETE: How soon will the project make its effects noted and how much is the cost of its operation? What benefits will it bring to the agricultural infrastructure?

Andreazza: It can be said in advance that in case it is considered feasible, a number of agricultural infrastructure and social works will be determined. However, their discussion and justification will only be possible if the project is put into effect. The same applies to the time of completion of the project and

the cost of its operation. Indeed, even if the study to be prepared determines its technical, economic and financial feasibility and the social benefits deriving from it, the project should only be accomplished in the long term and it could or could not be initiated by the present government. At this time the intention is only to make an examination of its practicality and contribution, offering possible solutions to the problems of the semi-arid region of the northeast. Moreover, the execution of the project—or the sharing of it--should be parceled out during a period of time. It is worth mentioning on the subject that the government of the state of Pernambuco is already making studies which when completed will be joined to those which should be prepared by the Federal Government. Once their feasibility is confirmed, they could cause the definition of the first phase of the future project. In that aspect, the Ministry of Interior should give continuity in 1981 to its already-approved programing for the semi-arid region of the northeast aimed at increasing its capability for resisting droughts. And that is based on the execution of projects such as those of POLONORDESTE [Program for the Development of Integrated Areas of the Northeast], Project Sertanejo [Hinterlands Project], the Water Resources Program, as well as the irrigation projects operated by the DNOCS [National Drought Control Department] and CODEVASF, always with the concern of attending primarily to the small and medium rural producers.

Indeed, the studies to be done on rerouting the water of the Sao Francisco River, if the feasibility and social significance of the project are confirmed, could contribute to expanding the total number of the projects and viable alternatives to be considered by future governments in the establishment of their regional development programing.

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PORT SYSTEM EXPECTED TO MEET ALL EXPORT NEEDS IN 1981

Port Conditions Reviewed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] The National port system will generally meet the export shipping needs of the country next year. In the opinion of Minister of Transportation Eliseu Resende it will not be for lack of port facilities that Brazil will fail to export its products. However, his ministry's plans to specialize some ports for certain types of cargo is causing much discussion.

The businessmen who produce manufactured goods in the south, north and northeast are dissatisfied. Those of the south because the principal port of the region, that of Rio Grande is, and will be increasingly so, specializing in basic products. Those of the northeast, specifically those of Recife, complain about the very poor conditions of the port of the capital of Pernambuco and of the interminable work at Suape, the future alternative.

However, there are ports such as those of Paranagua in Parana, where everything is going very well, and where like Santos and Rio de Janeiro, the expansion and modernization of equipment allowed an increase in ship movement without any decline in the quality of service.

The Ministry of Transportation, together with other ministries, has been studying a way of responding to an old complaint of Brazilian exporters: bureaucracy. It may exist to a greater or lesser degree in each port. However, it always makes the life of exporters difficult.

Despite Everything, Santos Continues to Break Records

Despite 85 days of rain up to now, the 5 days when it was completely paralyzed because of a strike by 12,500 employees, the various strikes by truck drivers, the limitations of the highway and railway systems, in addition to its chronic problem, bureaucracy, the port of Santos continues to break records.

In the first three quarters of this year exports reached 5.1 million tons, compared to 3.5 million tons in the same period in 1979. Exports were even higher than the general movement of 1979, a record at that time of five million tons of exports.

From January to September, from the docks of the then port concessionaire, Companhia Docas de Santos, today CODESP [Sao Paulo Development Company], 4.8 million tons were exported, producing foreign exchange revenues of 213 billion cruzeiros, with more than half of those receipts being for manufactured goods (122 billion). In the same period, exports of around 300,000 tons were recorded from the privately owned terminals of COSIPA [Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company], Ultrafertil and Dow Chemical, with an unknown amount of foreign exchange revenues.

General cargo, with 2.8 million tons (58 percent) leads exports at the old concessionaire of the port, followed by bulk liquids with 1.1 million tons (23 percent) and bulk solids with 900,000 tons (19 percent).

Among export products, sugar is the leader with 650,000 tons, sent almost exclusively to India. Following is palletized citrus pulp with 374,000 tons and soybeans with 336,000 tons. Only after these does coffee appear with 310,000 tons, citrus juices with 278,000 tons and diesel oil with 250,000 tons.

Although foreseeable since last year when the government had already established its economic policy, the increase in exports caused unexpected changes in the general month-to-month movement of the port of Santos. For years this port maintained a tendency: decline in movement between November and February and an increase between March and October, with July and August competing for records. This year, however, 1.7 million tons were moved in January, a mark only exceeded in April when 2 million tons were moved. The following months showed increases and decreases totally different than all expectations.

Despite so many negative factors, the port of Santos was able to receive the 2,700 ships arriving there up to September and it expects to service satisfactorily the 950 ships which should dock up to the end of the year for a total of 3,650 ships, an exact average of 10 per day. Former officials of the port believe that this average can only be reached because of the improvements made on the port at the beginning of the decade of the 70's.

An example is the substantial increase in the volume of merchandise exported in containers. This year alone it reached a ratio of 11 percent of general exports, which was equal to 328,000 tons. All this took place before the terminal for containers, built on the left bank of the estuary, was inaugurated. Prominent with almost the same volume, were the operations of the "Lash" barges, which belong to the ship itself and are left at the dock for loading or unloading and later recovered, and operations using the roll-on-roll-off system, with ships equipped with mobile ramps for the traffic or loading of vehicles.

"One of the goals of the Ministry of Transportation will be to specialize the port of Santos for general cargoes of quality processed products, in addition to coffee and sugar. After the inauguration of the largest container terminal in South America (still without a scheduled date) the port will be ready to perform its functions more adequately," said Minister Eliseu Resende.

In contrast with modern technology, the port of Santos operates with equipment from the beginning of the century. The cranes date back to 1911 and 1917 and can only be operated by old crane operators, men who learned all the secrets and idiosyncracies of the old machines after many years of work.

However, it is not for that reason that private enterprise directly linked to the port of Santos is complaining. The greatest complaint is about bureaucracy, an inheritance left by the old concessionaire, Companhia Docas, to CODESP. Agencies, shipping clerks, customs offices, shipping companies and exporting firms hope that one of the first measures adopted by CODESP will be the reorganization of the inherited bureaucratic system in an effort to speed up the processing of paperwork.

The Rodrimar office, for example, recalls that shipping permits accompanying a shipment of merchandise destined for export can take as much as two days to be issued. That delay many times can be fatal because the shipment may miss the ship which would carry it.

Shipping companies such as Deicmar, also complain about the delays by the Federal Revenue Office in Santos in releasing the final approval for the shipping permits for merchandise. This approval, they say, takes between 30 and 40 days, which makes banking operations difficult.

The most dissatisfied, however, are the coffee exporters. They believe that conditions in Santos are the best but they wind up exporting through Paranagua because of financial advantages.

Paranagua, the Only One Causing No Concern

If there is one port in Brazil, which does not worry the government and almost completely satisfied its users, that port is that of Paranagua. To have a clearer understanding of this statement, the exporters active over there have only two complaints to make: disorganization of the Paraguayan companies and a certain "protectionism" in the distribution of railway cars which depart from Curitiba during the harvest season. Outside of that the users are unanimous in saying that the Paranagua is the best.

In the opinion of the majority of exporters, the port "is the cheapest, safest and calmest in the country." For the large companies, these qualities derive from the ease they find for installing their own terminals. Companies such as Sanbra and Cargill operate their own terminals for the exports of cereals with high degrees of productivity, and in addition to a low rent, they receive a 50-percent discount in user fees.

However, it is not only the large companies which are satisfied with the movement, safety and, particularly, prices. Those who depend on the installations of the port or the services of third parties also say that conditions are the best.

"For us the only way to reduce the costs of services is to operate our own terminal, which can be done without great difficulties by the port, which shows it is very interested in private investments in its area," say the leaders of the Parana Agricultural-Livestock Central Cooperative.

With all these advantages, it is natural that the movement of the port increase. In the first three quarters of this year alone, more than two million tons of the most varied products were moved through Paranagua. In a like period last year, the total reached 1.5 million tons and the administration of the port and the users say that this increase in the movement of cargo did not affect the efficiency of the port.

"Paranagua is the most important Brazilian port for the movement of cereals and byproducts," declares Engineer Luiz Amatuzzi, the port superintendent.

Indeed, in the last 2 years, Paranagua became the greatest exporter of cereals, particularly soybeans, soybean meal and oil. Of the 5.1 million tons of soybean meal exported by Brazil last year, 2.5 million tons were shipped from Paranagua. Similarly, the Parana port was outstanding in the exports of oils--40 percent of Brazilian exports--and more outstanding still in the exports of grains, reaching the mark of 70 percent of the total exported.

In part, port technicians explain the increase in exports via Paranagua because of the easy access to the port, which handles the production of Parana, a significant part of the soybeans of Mato Grosso, part of those from Sao Paulo and the northern part of Santa Catarina and the ever-increasing flow of products from Paraguay.

But there are also internal reasons to justify the greater use of the port services of Paranagua. Well equipped, the port today has seven large loading gantry cranes on a 4,500 meter-long docking platform, nine loading conveyor belts with a total capacity of 5,400 tons per hour, 11 warehouses in the external area with an area of 32,000 square meters, and 21 warehouses in the internal area with an area of 63,360 square meters.

In addition, it has five large silos with a capacity of 200,000 tons, which are easily able to handle the demands of exporters, facilitating the removal of crops from the harvest area. That is why cases of fines for delay in shipping are rare, even during harvest peak times. On the contrary, what usually happens is that the port pays premiums for quick shipment to practically all its users.

"With its installations recently expanded (the construction of a 100,000-ton silo and a terminal for the parking of trucks with controls for loading and unloading) the port of Paranagua is functioning satisfactorily," comments Minister of Transportation Eliseu Resende. It operated normally in the movement of all the Parana harvest of this year without any problems.

"The refurbishing of the port will allow the export of combined cargos," continues the minister, "this means the loading of part of the ship with agricultural products and then complementing the cargo with some other product, for example, iron ore at Vitoria. This type of cargo is basically destined for the Far East. On their return, the ships could bring coal from Australia or petroleum from China. The operation was already tested this year in Paranagua itself and it was fully successful.

Rio Grande, Only Basic Products

The two main problems faced by Rio Grande do Sul exporters in the area of maritime transportation are the low frequency of calls by general cargo ships at the port of Rio Grande and the price of freight, particularly with Chile and Argentina, markets which are expanding. The port of Rio Grande, which this year should move nearly 10 million tons of export and import cargoes, devotes less than 10 percent of that movement to general cargo.

There is a reason for this. The economy of Rio Grande do Sul, devoted to a system of exporting basic products--meat, wheat, soybeans and tobacco--turned the port of Rio Grande (a city approximately 300 kilometers from Porto Alegre) into a maritime terminal specializing in the shipment of these products, with little attention being paid to the others, mainly manufactured articles.

"For the shipment of soybeans and their byproducts, meat, tobacco and grains in general, the port is so well equipped that to speak of a port problem for exports would be a lie," declares Clovis Farina, director of COTRIEXPORT [Wheat Export Cooperative], official in charge of the wheat and soybean terminal of COTRIJUI [Ijui Wheatgrowers Cooperative].

Last year, 4,702,300 tons were exported, of which 1,880,247 were soybean meal. This year, of the 3,499,046 tons handled up to August, no fewer than 1,375,491 tons were soybean meal. General cargo, however, following the trends of previous years, showed a movement of only 674,412 tons. This, according to Rio Grande do Sul exporters, explains the shortage of general cargo ships.

"As long as the exporters do not wake up and form a pool for exporting their manufactured merchandise, it is unlikely that this aspect will be modified. If that were to happen, it would also resolve the problem of containers, which many times have been insufficient. There is one reason for that: The ships carry the containers with merchandise but later they return empty. Now we all know that no shipowner wants to see his ships loaded with empty containers," comment Farina.

It appears that the federal government is not responsive to the complaints of the Rio Grande do Sul exporters of manufactured goods. The main goal, according to Eliseu Resende, the minister of transportation, is to specialize the maritime port system of Rio Grande do Sul more and more in the movement of grains and meals.

"The largest terminal for handling wheat and soybeans in all of Latin America will be in operation in Rio Grande in April of next year. That terminal is located beside the installation of COTRIJUI, through which all the soybean production of Rio Grande do Sul already passes. The transportation of the Rio Grande do Sul crop to the port next year may be done by waterway, railway or highway, all of them being integrated with the activities of the port of Rio Grande," said the minister.

As long as the problem of general cargo is not resolved, some Rio Grande do Sul exporters are sending their merchandise to the port of Santos to be shipped out. But that necessarily makes the product more expensive and prices many times cease to be competitive on the international markets. However, if the goal is exports to Latin America, the solution is transportation by highway regardless of the price of petroleum.

Sepetiba To Be Ready in 1981

The minister of transportation wants to see a complete port system in the state of Rio de Janeiro by the end of the second half of next year. That will truly be possible when the Sepetiba terminal to be used for the export of iron ore and the import of coal is inaugurated.

"When Sepetiba is functioning," declares Minister Eliseu Resende, "the port of Rio de Janeiro will be freed for the movement of bulk cargo and specialization in general cargoes of high-quality products in containers."

The delay in the docking of ships at the port of Rio was eliminated a long time ago. Congestions no longer exist there and if a ship remains anchored offshore, it is purely for the convenience of the shipping companies. Pedro Batouli, president of the Docas do Rio de Janeiro Company [CDRJ] is responsible for insuring this.

Last year the port of Rio shared 55 percent of the total cargo handled by the ports administered by the CDRJ, a total of 27.34 million tons. Those figures represent an increase of 17 percent by comparison with 1978 and the preponderance of cargo movement was in long-distance exports, which totalled 15.52 million tons, an increase of 5.1 percent with respect to the previous year.

Movement of ships recorded in 1979 was 3,077 ships arriving, compared to 3,041 ships in 1978, which represents an increase of 1.2 percent. However, according to the president of the CDRJ, Rio de Janeiro is capable of handling as many ships as wish to dock there.

Its equipment is modern and sophisticated, allowing the handling of any type of cargo. Soon--requests for bids have already been made--the work for handling roll-on-roll-off ships will begin. This system consists of the shipment of cargo loaded on motorized vehicles, using ramps which are part of the cargo ship, obviating the need for using port equipment and installations of any type.

Another problem, about which exporters generally complain, is bureaucracy, which was partially resolved. That, also, according to Pedro Batouli:

"To facilitate the work of the port users, there are in operation along 8,000 meters of docks, booths of the second and fifth inspecting offices as a promotion of CDRJ/Banerj [Rio de Janeiro Export Bank]. Any difficulty the businessman may encounter in the transportation of his products is merely a matter of documents. Among them may be the requirements of the pertinent agencies responsible for the shipment of oil abroad [presumably soybean oil]. Here at the port all he has to do is to present his export permit authenticated by Federal Revenue and make the payment of tariffs stipulated in specific legislation, which are known to all users.

The main products exported through the port of Rio are iron and steel items, iron ore, frozen chickens, horsemeat, quartz, granite, coffee, agricultural products, automobiles and others.

Last year participation by ships (nationally-owned or no) flying the Brazilian flag of the total was 28.5 percent in long-distance shipping (2,177) and 66.1 percent in coastal shipping (960).

Suape, a Solution After 60 Years

Every evening after 1700, a group of old shipping clerks gathers at Bar 28 on Alfredo Lisboa Avenue, which runs parallel to the docks of the port of Recife, to reminisce about the good times of the anchorage. They tell stories which are hard to believe today, always with a note of yearning. The situation was very different.

"Listen, things are so bad that when a ship blows its whistle announcing its arrival in Recife, the people shoot off fireworks to celebrate," says one of them.

The port of Recife, in operation for 60 years, is an example of poor maintenance. Its 36 cranes are in poor condition; the action of the sea is destroying the line of docks and the warehouses are caving in; numbers three, four, five and six may collapse. An example is number three, which poses a serious danger to the workers and should be condemned.

"When it comes to improving the port of Recife, we only count time by tens of years. We work by decades," speaks out Francisco Claudino, president of the Business Association of Recife, after enumerating a number of messages sent to the federal government asking for steps to expand, restore and modernize the port. In Brasilia, Minister of Transportation Eliseu Resende promises to take the steps requested. However, this will not be done in the short term because he belives that the schedule is compatible with port growth. Eliseu Resende, like many other persons of influence in the state, believes that the solution for Pernambuco maritime exporting lies in the terminal of Suape, 25 kilometers from Recife.

Suape, an industrial port complex, is located on a broad estuary formed by five small rivers and protected by natural reefs. At a cost of almost two billion cruzeiros, the government of Pernambuco has already built a part of the South Jetty, which reaches 2,500 meters into the sea, and the trunkroad; is preparing the land for a tank farm, has built three breakwaters, installed the administrative center and established the areas for the installation of the first 25 industries.

All this without counting the branch railroad, which should be in operation in February. The secretariat of Suape, which indirectly administers Suape, today has 100 officials, mainly technicians. In addition, it has another 3,000 unskilled workers responsible for the construction of the roads, breakwaters, pier, jetty and branch railroad, hired to work for contracting companies.

As long as Suape is not completed and the port of Recife does not receive the promised improvements, businessmen present solutions for the old port of the capital: coastal vessels which on predetermined days would make stops at national ports and transport merchandise to the ports which are centers for exports.

Other businessmen, tired of waiting, export their merchandise by highway. There are cases of candy factories sending their products by truck all the way to Santos so that they may be taken to Buenos Aires even though they know the cost of highway transportation between Recife and Santos is twice as much as the cost by sea between Recife and Buenos Aires.

Ports Handle Large Tonnage

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 25

[Text] National ports should end 1980 by handling approximately 240 million tons and if present trends continue, the volume of merchandise for export will be greater than imports, according to statistical technicians of PORTOBRAS [Brazilian Ports Enterprise].

This forecast is contained in a report sent by the president of PORTOBRAS, Arno Markus, to Minister of Transportation Eliseu Resende, according to which from January to September 181 million tons were handled by the main Brazilian ports. This represents an increase of 13 percent by comparison with a like period last year.

Figures indicate an increase of 14 percent in the movement of exports (101 million tons in 1980 compared to 89 million in 1979) and 11 percent in imports (79 million in 1980 compared to 71 million in 1979). However, it is on coastal shipping that PORTOBRAS is concentrating its major efforts to encourage its use through the adoption of practical measures such as the extension of exemptions on the taxes on port improvements (TMP), which expires next December, and the reservation of special warehouse areas at the ports.

The percentage of increase in coastal shipping was 17 percent, going from 32 million tons in the January-September period of last year to 37.5 million tons in the same period in 1980, with the ports of Sao Sebastiao, Santos, Rio de Janeiro and Angra dos Reis being outstanding in this area.

In addition to the increase in the share of interior shipping by the river and lake network of the ports which serve Belem, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Rio Grande and Pelotas, another item of the report sent to Minister Eliseu Resende refers to the

increase in the movement of containers: 704,000 tons in 1979 compared to 987,000 tons in 1980, an increase of 39 percent. Santos and Rio de Janeiro are responsible for nearly 80 percent of that movement. According to PORTOBRAS technicians, with the inauguration of the container terminal in Santos scheduled for the beginning of next year, there will be a centralization of operations at that Sao Paulo port. Thus, containers for imports and exports coming from other ports will have in Santos a center capable of handling the movement of that type of cargo efficiently.

8908
CSO: 3001

BASIC PROPOSITIONS OF 10-YEAR MINING PLAN OUTLINED

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 15-17 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Sergio Danilo do Rio: "The Basic Propositions of the New 10-Year Plan"]

[Text] To promote and support participation by national private enterprise in the activities of the mineral sector, creating new incentives to make this activity more attractive; to expand state activity in the preinvestment phase of the sector; to reach self-sufficiency in the production of various mineral raw materials in short supply today during the decade (nonferrous and energy materials); and to institute a mineral policy in which the power of decision on exploration and use of mineral resources will belong to Brazilians, those are the basic recommendations of the Second 10-Year Master Plan on the Use of Brazilian Mineral Resources which should be approved this Monday in Brasilia at a meeting of the Superior Mining Council chaired by Minister Cesar Cals.

The document (21 pages distributed previously to the council members for reading and editing) recommends reduction of imports of mineral goods and suggests that minerals which do not exist in national subsoil should be acquired abroad, preferably through barter. Direct purchases shall only be allowed when the resources obtained through international barter have been exhausted.

Foreign Market

It also suggests that Brazilian companies expand their participation in the international minerals market, even participating in the mining and prospecting of minerals abroad. "Foreign investment must go beyond the contribution of capital," and should offer "possibilities of the transfer of mineral technologies, jobs, knowledge of new management methods, promote the training of national technical personnel and promote the program of development of mineral exports."

It also recommends that "The pure and simple purchase by foreign companies of developed deposits or projects in operation in the country should be discouraged unless it is in the interest of national private or state companies." In this case, the "ideal thing would be to have a share of up to 49 percent of foreign capital in the project, or the adoption of the method of 'thirds' today used by the petrochemical industry (one-third national capital, one-third foreign capital and one-third state capital)."

Another novelty related to the sale of deposits between foreign groups without the prior knowledge of the government is the suggestion that it "become mandatory that prior authorization by the government be granted for any sale or transfer of a mineral undertaking."

Reduction of Imports

The Second 10-Year Plan foresees that considering the mineral investments already known in organization and installation, during this decade the country will be self-sufficient in gold, copper, fertilizers, potassium, phosphate, bauxite, zinc, nickel, titanium and kaolin, and will also become the greatest world exporter of iron, niobium, manganese, tin, gems and precious stones. At this time Brazil occupies that position in the export of niobium and second place in the export of iron, fourth place in manganese, fifth in tin and has a small share in the official trade in gems and precious stones.

To private and state companies, the document recommends priority in the discovery and production of the following minerals: asbestos, bauxite, bentonite, coal, lead, copper, chromite, tin, iron flourite, phosphate, gems, lignite, manganese, nickel, niobium, gold, potassium, tantalite, titanium, tungsten, peat, uranium, slate and zinc.

Production

Brazilian mineral production, according to the plan, did not reach levels which could be described as a "mineral boom" during the past decade. With a low share in the PI [Gross Domestic Product] in 1970, the growth per capita was six times greater in 1980. The document acknowledges, however, that such growth is not enough to take care of the consumption development of national industry. In 1971 Brazilian mineral production provided 53 percent of the needs of the domestic market. In 1979 that rate decline to 49 percent.

In an analysis of the percentage share of mineral goods in 1979, excluding petroleum and gas, the document of the Second 10-Year Mining Plan points out; 1) the group of nonmetallic minerals had a share of around 55 percent, considerably larger than that of the two previous years; 2) the group of metallic minerals had a share of 38 percent, less than in 1978; 3) the group of energy-producing minerals, in this case only coal, had a share of 5.9 percent, more than in 1978; 4) the group of gems and precious stones had only a 1.1-percent share of Brazilian mineral production.

In another study it is admitted that the Brazilian mineral sector "at no time" had enough financial resources available for the execution of its programs and for that reason "46 years after the creation of the National Mineral Production Department, the country still does not know its mineral potential."

The plan emphasizes that because of the lack of financial resources of national companies, more experienced foreign capital finds safe investment factors in the Brazilian mining sector. Under those conditions, it replaced the national businessmen. That is why there is the recommendation for increasing incentives for the strengthening of national business groups and for the creation of a new

system for financing the mining companies on the basis of a suggestion by the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM), that "mining money" be created, which means the repayment of financing with mineral products themselves.

The great question which should attract the attention of the plenary session of the Superior Mining Council should be, however, the discussion on the origins of the financial resources to make the plan viable. There is no reference to budgetary appropriations for the execution of the ambitious plan in the document presented by Minister Cesar Cals to the members of the council.

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BRIEFS

KOREAN HOWITZERS PURCHASED--The army is purchasing 28 Model 155, self-propelled howitzers from South Korea by means of a contract signed this week between Brazil and the firm International Trade Group Limited. The howitzers will be brought by sea to Brazil this month and will go to several artillery units. This is the first purchase of war materiel made by Brazil from South Korea and, since last October, an army materiel inspecting committee, headed by Maj Gen Engineer Mauricio de Freitas Moraes, has been in Seoul to comply with clauses in the contract for the purchase and sale of artillery materiel signed between Brazil and the International Trade Group Limited. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 6] 8908

CSO: 3001

REAGAN VICTORY SEEN AS TRIUMPH OF REALISM OVER IDEALISM

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 14 A

[Editorial: "The Meaning of Reagan's Election"]

[Text] Many persons in the United States and outside it had accepted the probability of a victory for Ronald Reagan, but certainly very few thought the victory would be as overwhelming as it was. The American people seem to have tired of a preaching, philosophizing president whose tendency was more to evangelize with his human rights doctrine than to safeguard the security of the world and of his empire. When time came round for a decision, they preferred the figure of a leader, of a pragmatic politician, who would be more realistic, more conservative and more energetic.

The decline of the United States's power and of its dominant authority, which had for some time been being read into by eminent American and European political analysts, finally came home dramatically to the American public during this last year of the Carter administration.

A chain of concessions, of weak responses, of indecisions and compromises that for some rightist commentators began with the Panama Canal treaty, in which the United States relinquished control of that important strategic waterway, and which was followed shortly by the issue of the American Embassy hostages in Tehran, the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the lack of decisive support by the Atlantic Pact countries, the Soviet advance throughout the Caribbean area, and that culminated in the spectacular and demoralizing failure of the bunglingly conceived and undertaken rescue attempt by President Carter's military team, which inflicted on the United States the greatest humiliation in its history, had permeated deeply into the consciousness of the voters.

In our opinion, the theme of war and peace was not decisive in this election, above all if we consider that in the television confrontation of the two candidates the differences in their positions in this respect narrowed considerably, thus relieving the people's minds of the fear that a change in leadership would mean an about face with regard to relations with the Soviet Union.

That which weighed most heavily with the voters was compelling desire of the American people to bring to the White House a leader capable of reinstating United States prestige and authority in the world, of restoring the imperial, yet nonimperialist, standing of that great nation as an effective means of preserving peace.

Confronted by a great aggressive power whose ideological gospel is its prime weapon for breaking the human spirit and whose plans to rule the world are on display and become more ominous every day, Carter's human rights doctrine, conceived and implemented obliviously of the geopolitical, historical and human peculiarities of each region, could not but contribute to the aims of the enemy, who in turn had no scruples about establishing trade, technical and military cooperative relations with rightist dictatorships. For, while human rights is a noble and beautiful doctrine, the fact is that it is also the doctrine on which terrorism has drawn to justify its horrendous depredations.

Notwithstanding that Carter's humanistic message has been a victory for the civilized world and will go down in history as a step forward in the liberation of mankind, it could never replace the essential and primary ingredient of any true policy, namely, the exercise of authority, the firm and realistic leadership of a people, and the consolidation of the power that fate has entrusted to a nation as great, as powerful and as democratic as is the United States.

The American people do not want war. What they want is the vigorous and persuasive presence of the United States as guardian and leader of the free peoples of the Western world. Reagan's image is for the Americans the one that most fulfills this historic desideratum.

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DECLINE OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES IN NICARAGUA DEPLORED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 14 A

[Editorial: "Beginning of the End of Liberties in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The banning of the political rally the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] had planned to hold in Nandaime, by the Sandinist government, under the flimsy pretext that it could mean a deviation from the priority national reconstruction effort, has more ominous significance as a premonitory symptom of the beginning of the end of individual liberties in Nicaragua than as a violation of the legality that still holds sway, at least formally, under the new regime.

Those in command who are of Marxist-Leninist leanings, who are currently the real bosses in Nicaragua, fear their power will gradually erode and are for this reason reacting sensitively and suspiciously with respect to any free movement on the part of any legally constituted polit'cal party or group they do not control. This fear is rooted in the conviction, which may or may not be sincere but which is in any case sectarian and dogmatic, that only they, with their Marxist-Leninist party and apparatus, can lead the reconstruction and development process toward a just and free society because they are the sole expression of the interests of the people.

The ideology they profess, not always well digested, and the vague notion that their revolution forms part of a more vast process of worldwide dimensions, in which they are but one of the necessarily subordinate pawns, ends up imbuing that conviction with a Messianic force that is blind, of course, but that compels them to hold on to political power by whatever means necessary.

The symbolic ambivalence the Nicaraguan daily LA PRENSA is still allowed to point to as one of the regime's strange contadictions and falacies, by virtue of which Sandino is pictured as supporting Lenin, has a very clear intent. Sandino is playing the same role as did Marti in the Cuban revolution. In both cases, the ploy responds to the need to falsify history, an art of which the Soviets are past masters, to create in the popular mind the mythology that will ensure their perpetuation in power.

Once again, the deceptive formula of a dictatorship of the proletariat, camouflaged for the time being, which is nothing other than dictatorship by a necessarily minority party managed by a monolithic committee of supreme leaders, is taking over in an underdeveloped, economically agrarian country that has never really known either the democracy or the freedoms for which it spilled so much blood.

We do not know what Arturo Cruz, the Catholic who attends mass daily, is still doing there. What we do know is that very soon--as soon in fact as the hegemonic process has matured--he will be one of the many traveling companions to be purged without any second thoughts whatever.

If the embryonic dictatorship of the Sandinists does not truly guarantee the legal recourses for the full and free exercise of the political rights of all the parties and sectors of Nicaraguan society, and the enjoyment of the freedoms they promised, during the armed struggle, to institute and respect, they will have their way and mire Nicaragua in the same morass in which Castro's Cuba has flailed for over 20 years.

9238
CSO 3010

FORMER PROMINENT CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY INTERVIEWED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 38

[Interview with Carlos Franqui by Albino Castro Filho of O GLOBO in Italy; date not given]

[Text] "I can very sadly assure you that there are more political prisoners in Cuba today than during the Batista dictatorship," declared writer Carlos Franqui to GLOBO. He was a comrade of Fidel Castro during all the fighting in the Sierra Maestra and has been in exile for 12 years in the Italian city of Montecattini in the region of Tuscany.

Still describing himself today as a socialist, Franqui, perhaps the most intellectually gifted of the group which carried out the Cuban revolution, finally fell into disgrace when he protested against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 which destroyed the "Prague Spring."

At 59, Franqui today lives from the books he writes and from frequent articles for the press. He has written several books during these years in exile on history, plastic arts and poetry, among which are "Cuba, the Book of 12," "Diary of the Cuban Revolution," "The Painting of Miro" and "The Circle of Stone."

A newspaperman, in 1952 he joined the group of Fidel Castro, publishing the newspaper LIBERACION. From 1955 to 1959 he performed outstandingly in the guerrillas, at the same time making contacts abroad to obtain weapons for the Sierra Maestra and publishing another newspaper, REVOLUCION.

After the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship, he was called upon to be the minister of culture. He did not accept. He chose to lead the "Movement for the Popular Encouragement of Culture" and to continue publishing--legally now--the newspaper REVOLUCION. A friend of Che Guevara, he began to fall from grace when disagreed with the alliance made by Fidel Castro with the Soviet Union. Before being imprisoned and later expelled from Cuba, he organized the Museum of the Revolution in Cuba.

The Interview

[Question] Why are you, who spent years in the Sierra Maestra waging guerrilla warfare at the side of Fidel Castro, now a Cuban dissident?

[Answer] After the revolution triumphed, I began to disagree. I was a radical, like all those bearded ones, but a humanist. I dreamed of a democratic Cuban socialism, which would not in any way fall into the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. I was against, for example, the communist party having any function in that revolution and in which, as is known, it did not participate.

On the contrary, the Cuban Communist Party preferred on many occasions to support the Fulgencio Batista dictatorship than to support the bearded ones of the Sierra Maestra. The Cuban Communist Party joined the revolution after our victory and it joined because of opportunism.

[Question] Well, and then?

[Answer] I began to disagree, as I said, since Raul Castro was a communist and pro-Soviet. I believed that in order to really win in the humanist sense, the revolution should turn to the cultural roots of Cuba and develop unionism, that is, new forms of sharing by the workers in the means of production.

That was my battle. I managed to keep up my battle from January 1959 when the revolution triumphed, until 1968. As Fidel Castro delivered himself completely to Moscow, the revolution came to an end.

[Question] What kind of socialism did you envision?

[Answer] Above all, socialism had to be imposed in the Cuban spirit. It should be happy, a festival in keeping with the tradition of our people, and not austere and authoritarian as it is now. It would have to be based on the values of Cuban culture and particularly on its black roots. However, instead of our Afro-Latin American culture, Soviet bureaucracy was imposed.

The whites in Cuba, even the ones who carried out the revolution, always had much difficulty in accepting our black culture. The Cuban revolution could have headed along an original and humanist path, unlike others, since it had nothing to do with the communist party nor with Stalinist ideology.

[Question] But do you believe that from the economic point of view the revolution has also failed?

[Answer] Obviously it has. I agree that the revolution should be very radical from the economic and social point of view, abolishing large estates, foreign exploitation, in short, capitalism as such. But it should always be based on the principles of freedom. Because that freedom did not exist and the economic system was imposed from the top to the bottom via Moscow, we did not diversify the economy and 20 years after the revolution, the country is still living from sugarcane.

That means that as long as a single-crop system persists, Cuba will continue to be a slave. We were conquered by the Spaniards first, then by the United States and now by the Soviet Union. All the changes after 1959 were made by decisions at the top. The people had no say in them. The Cuban bourgeoisie were replaced by a bureaucracy "made in the USSR."

Large estate owners no longer exist that is true, however, the workers continue to live exactly as before without even the right to a union. And a bureaucrat now lives in the home of the large estate owner. That, also, is not only a problem of Cuba, but that of all the countries of the so-called "real socialism."

[Question] And was Che Guevara against that dependence on Moscow?

[Answer] Not at first, but later when he saw the first disasters of that alliance, he became disgusted and began to have a very critical position toward the Soviets.

[Question] For years Cuba symbolized a sort of "paradise of revolution" to the Latin American left. Do you believe that image remains?

[Answer] I do not believe so because there has been much political change in those past years. The idea that Cuba is the only liberated country in Latin America is completely mistaken. Cuba emerged from the control of the United States and it fell under Soviet control. Meanwhile, due to the extreme right regimes which cover Latin America, some persons sometimes fall into the temptation of believing that the antidote to fascism is "real socialism," but it is not.

Cuba is living one of the most difficult moments of its economy. Fidel Castro himself had to admit last year that 200,000 persons were unemployed. The three myths of the Cuban revolution have fallen by the wayside: There is much unemployment, education does not work (unless it is for the privileged children of the bureaucracy) and the balky public administration is undermined by corruption. Obviously those things are kept a secret under a lock with seven keys.

[Question] What do you think about Cuban military meddling in other countries?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is using Cuba, in exchange for an apparent economic help, to meddle everywhere in the world, even in Afghanistan, giving the appearance of a progressive force, exploiting the image it still has in many places of being the same young idealists of the Sierra Maestra.

But nothing about them is progressive. It is purely and simply a matter of a force which is acting at the instance of Soviet imperialism. Cuba is acting in the Third World as the Warsaw Pact does in East Europe. It is an occupation force.

[Question] Do you believe that Maj Hubert Matos, released after spending 20 years in Cuban prisons, can successfully oppose the regime of Fidel Castro?

[Answer] Hubert Matos is a very important moral reserve. He spent 20 years in Cuban jails for having said one thing: that he wanted a communist revolution [as published]. Exactly that. A year later, in 1960, Fidel Castrol made that same choice but Hubert Matos remained in prison. Historically he is a figure of great importance.

Our concern is that there be a distinction between the opposition we carry out and that which the CIA incites. We want a humanist socialism and not the return of the bosses. This means that we want to nationalize the state. The workers do not revolt in a factory as happened in Poland because they want the return of the bosses but because they want to directly control production. They want to make decisions and do not accept the bureaucrats who, moreover, are incompetent.

[Question] Two bombs exploded this year in the Soviet area: first, the invasion of Afghanistan and later the strikes in Poland. How do you view those facts?

[Answer] Afghanistan is a new Vietnam, with only one difference: The western newspapers generally attribute less importance to the genocide committed by the Soviets than that of the Americans in the last decade. From Afghanistan comes the lesson that when people want to resist a foreign invasion, it is possible to do so. Resistance by the Afgans is extraordinary. On the other hand, what is happening in Poland is likewise extraordinary.

I identify completely with the Polish workers who rise against bureaucracy and fight for their hegemony in the socialist state. However, honestly, I have a great fear that the Soviets will conclude by destroying the socialist gains of a people once more.

[Question] And how would you describe yourself politically?

[Answer] Above all, I am a man capable of freely saying "no" to any tyranny in any part of the world. I say "no" to Pinochet and Fidel Castro. I am in favor of democracy based on the rank and file, that is why I believe a union organization is more important than a communist party.

What interests me is a permanent struggle against tyranny, social injustice and lack of freedom. I believe that the only way of changing the world is to change man. Fidel Castro is different. He loves war. His orgasm is war.

[Question] Do you know how many political prisoners there are in Cuba today?

[Answer] I can very sadly assure you that there are more political prisoners in Cuba today than there were during the Batista dictatorship. There are at least 1,000 political prisoners who have been in prison for more than 10 years. This is not to speak of the "new" ones (with eight, five, three and two years). There are also the many "rehabilitation camps," which are true "lagers" (a German word meaning concentration camp). The homosexual camps on the Isle of Pines, for example, are full.

Humiliated and deprived of their rights and freedom, they are forced to work in quarries. I wanted to say one more thing: The problem is not that there are more prisoners now than during the Batista tyranny--which is very serious--but of having to admit that we are imprisoned by those same bearded ones of the Sierra Maestra of whom we were comrades. Batista, after all, was our natural enemy, but the present regime was born of our struggle for a socialism with freedom.

8908
CSO: 3001

REPORTAGE ON BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Cooperation Agreement Signed

Havana (AIN)--A cooperation agreement between the ministries of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin was signed Saturday in this capital.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of our Communist Party Central Committee, and Foreign Minister Simon Ogouma Ifede, member of Benin's People's Revolution Party, signed the document.

First Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Rene Anillo and vice ministers Pelegrin Torras and Jose Fernandez de Cossio attended the event which was held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Also participating were Ignace Adjo Bocco, member of the Politburo of Benin's People's Revolution Party and president of that country's National Revolutionary Assembly, and Pierre Edon, charge d'affaires of that friendly nation in Cuba.

Guy Landry Hozoume, minister counselor at the Benin Embassy in Paris, was also present.

Meeting With Rafael Rodriguez

Havana (AIN)--Saturday morning, Vice President of Councils of State and of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met with Simon Ogouma Ifede who was accompanied by Pierre Edon and ministry advisor Alfred Guy.

During the meeting they discussed aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations, highlighting the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between Benin and Cuba.

Present at the meeting were Isidoro Malmierca, vice-presidential advisor Carlos Martinez Salsamendi and Oscar Oramas, MINREX [Ministry of Foreign Relations] director of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Benin Embassy Reception

Havana (AIN)--Isidoro Malmierca attended a reception given by the Benin Embassy in this capital in honor of Simon Ogouma Ifede's visit.

The celebration was also in honor of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the Benin people's revolution; Ignace Adjo Bocco also attended.

Also present were Guy Landry, Pierre Edon and Pelegrin Torras.

Visit to Valles de Picadura

Madruga (AIN)--Simon Ogouma Ifede visited the Valles de Picadura livestock district, devoted to the development of animals with high genetic potential for vaccine reproduction.

He also toured the communities of Pena del Leon and Victoria de Viet Nam, accompanied by district International Relations official Silvia Fernandez, who showed him the modern residences of the area's farmers, who were disadvantaged before the triumph of the revolution.

11937
CSO: 3010

SUPREME COURT RULING ON CASES INVOLVING THOSE LEAVING CUBA

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Summary of People's Supreme Court ruling, by C. Lafita]

[Text] The National Assembly of the People's Government, by means of Resolution No 36, adopted during its first regular 1980 session, voted to confirm and give full legal effect to the policy followed by the government regarding antisocial elements, former criminals and certain categories of criminals who entered the Peruvian Embassy or expressed a desire to leave the country.

To regulate the disposition of criminal cases remaining before the courts involving those people either as accused or convicted parties, the Governing Board of the People's Supreme Court has issued Ruling No 95. Its first section states: "Cases before the courts in which the sentence has not been pronounced or has not been confirmed will be entered in the record, and the proceeding will be provisionally halted, if it is established, through information furnished by the National Revolutionary Police or another organ of the Ministry of the Interior, or known to the court itself, that all the accused have left the country."

"For resolution of this matter, a writ will be issued that provides for filing of the case on these grounds, and the following will be ordered:

Forfeiture of the bond posted by the accused to remain at liberty.

To continue gathering evidence, in conformity with the provisions of Article 271 of the Criminal Procedure Law."

The second section states that for cases in which some of the accused have left the country and others have not, the courts will provisionally suspend the proceeding for those who have left the country and will continue it for the others.

If the proceeding is terminated for one or more of the accused involved, the measures referred to in the previous section will be taken, when appropriate, also.

If the oral proceeding has begun, it will continue, statements concerning the absent accused parties being included with the verdict ending the process.

The third section states that when the sentence in a case has been pronounced and confirmed, all the procedures concerning it will be carried out, where appropriate, and a record will be made of the proceeding.

The fifth section provides that in the foregoing cases, when an appellant has left the country, the appropriate division of the People's Supreme Court will consider his appeal withdrawn and will uphold the sentence, returning the case to the court where it was first tried for implementation of the provisions of Section Three of this ruling. If that case involves other appellants who have not left the country, the process will take its normal course.

The procedure described in the preceding section, adapted to the circumstances, will be followed for cases in which an appeal has been entered under the provisions of Article 380 of the Criminal Procedure Law, according to Section Six of Ruling No 95.

9085
CSO: 3010

COLOME IBARRA PRESIDES AT SOVIET ANNIVERSARY FETE

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 55

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "18th Anniversary of the Great October"]

[Text] With Maj Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, a member of the Central Committee of the party and first alternate to the Minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], presiding, the main ceremony held by our Revolutionary Armed Forces in connection with the 18th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held recently.

The solemn ceremony, which took place in the Universal Hall of the MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces], was also attended by Vitali Vorotnikov, the ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Cuba, Lt Gen Sergey Krivopliazov, in charge of the Soviet military experts working in our country, and FAR generals, commanders and other officers.

During his address, Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac, speaking on behalf of the Minister of the FAR, noted how the example of the Great October, the most important historic event in the 20th century, has expanded with tremendous force to all continents, and he said that the historical development of this event represents a date commanding commemoration by all of progressive mankind.

After noting the development the Soviet people have achieved on all levels, guided by the teachings of the first socialist revolution in the world and the wise leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the speaker stressed:

"The October Socialist Revolution made the advance of the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement possible. The military power of the USSR serves as a brake on the militaristic plans of the imperialists.

"For all Cubans, and for our soldiers in particular, this anniversary is a source of great happiness."

Finally, Colonel Cruz Bourzac stressed the indestructible friendship, solidarity and collaboration existing between the parties, governments, peoples and armed forces of Cuba and the Soviet Union, while at the same time conveying warm greetings to the Soviet military experts working in our country, extending them to all the combatants in the Soviet armed forces.

Maj Gen Ziebzov Lobanov spoke on behalf of the military experts. He began his address by reviewing the main triumphs of socialism in the USSR, which have made it possible for the country to be transformed into a powerful socialist state.

Major General Ziebzov then went on to speak of the importance of the most recent session of the Supreme Soviet, at which the increase in the economic and military potential of the USSR, as well as the increase in farm production and the general well-being of the entire Soviet people, were made manifest.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution," he said, "is of extraordinary importance from the international point of view, because it paved the way toward the future."

Then, after speaking of the collaboration which exists between the USSR and all of the other member countries of the socialist community in the military, economic, political and ideological fields, the speaker said that Soviet-Cuban friendship continues to strengthen with every passing day. As an example of this he cited the joint space mission carried out by the crew including astronauts Romanenko and Tamayo. And in conclusion he said:

"Comrades in arms, we will spare no effort, knowledge or skills in rendering you aid in the strengthening of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of socialist Cuba."

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW UJC ID'S PRESENTED TO FAR CIVILIAN WORKERS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 56

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] New Union of Young Communists (UJC) ID's were issued to a group of members of the FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces) Construction and Housing Board Planning Center in a solemn ceremony held on the esplanade opposite the Museum of the Revolution.

During the ceremony, presided over by Brig Gen Filiberto Olivera Moya, a member of the party's Central Committee, Engineer Humberto Perez, secretary general of the UJC Planning Center Committee, took the floor and reported on all the work that was done during the process of changing ID's in the young people's political organization.

Lt Vicente Alegria Perez, political instructor for the UJC from the FAR Construction and Housing Board, was charged with delivering the concluding statements.

"The process of changing UJC ID's," he said, "which began last year with general preparation, represents one of the main directions of the organization's work for the period included between January 1979 and April 1982 and will enable it to raise the efficiency, application and quality of the political record to higher levels as well as improving the system of control over members.

"But in addition to the importance of this process in terms of the organizational system," he emphasized, "implicit in it are the profound political objectives that are materializing through individual encounters, among the objectives of which is the pursuit of even closer ties between the UJC's administrative agencies and rank and file organizations, between the members of these and their executive staff."

In his talk, he also mentioned the support that was on every occasion extended by the party, the board and the union in the development of the process.

"Just a few minutes ago," he concluded, "new UJC ID's were issued. Your are the first members of the FAR Construction and Housing Board to receive them. This ID carries with it a serious obligation: to guard it with heroism, dignity, self-denial, sacrifice and integrity."

Lt Col David Publio Morales, the replacement for the head of the FAR Construction and Housing Board's political task, and other board leaders and officers also attended the ceremony.

11,466
CSO: 3010

LIFE AT MACEO INTERSERVICE SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 pp 33-37

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "To Become an Officer and Engineer: an Opportunity for Our Young People"]

[Text] "What I can say of this school is that, even without having gone through the war, its cadets can be rated as veteran officers."

Fidel

This day acquires special significance for students of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], General Antonio Maceo Interservice School.

It will be hard for each of them to forget the details of this beautiful day on which they will swear boundless loyalty to the working people and its vanguard party.

Multicolored banners are waving everywhere on the broad esplanade where the different factions are in great martial array.

Everyone is eagerly awaiting the commencement of the ceremony that will not be long in starting, with the bugle call "All Present."

The detachment of standard-bearers is already moving into its position on the right flank of the formation. The troop commander renders homage to the director of the Military Training Center.

Then the troops pass in review, after which the head of the unit, Colonel Palacio Suarez, addresses the new cadets:

"Comrades," the director of the FAR Interservice School said, "this military vow signifies your loyalty and readiness to defend our fatherland, cost what it may, and serve the international proletarian movement wherever the party and government feel it necessary." And then he added:

"Worth remembering are the provisions of Articles 64 and 65 of the Cuban National Constitution in which it is proposed: "Defense of the socialist fatherland is every Cuban's greatest point of honor and supreme duty. Betrayal of the fatherland

is the gravest crime and those who do so are subject to the most severe penalty."

After that, there was the vow, which moved all those present, the symbolic delivery into their hands of their rifles, an eloquent demonstration of their military duty and, finally, the confirmation of the document that commits them to serving with honor and loyalty.

All of them will certainly remember that moment for the rest of their days because, as Colonel Diez Garcia of the Administration of Military Training Centers and Outside Preparation of Troops said in concluding the ceremony:

"You have committed yourselves to being loyal and firm defenders of the interests of the working people and of the teachings of our commander-in-chief."

Almost Two Decades of Efforts

In its 17 years of existence, the FAR General Antonio Maceo Interservice School has come a long and meritorious way in the important task of preparing highly qualified military cadres for our FAR.

The time spent and the experience accumulated have made of this center for the training of advanced officers a prestigious institution capable of offering its graduates superior mastery of military science.

From that 7 February 1963 when the first students arrived at the school, the center has made a real jump in quality in all areas.

Since then, its installations and teaching staff have been constantly improved until this important center for advanced military training has become what it is today.

This is completely suited to the development our FAR have gone through, provided as they are with a combat weapons and technical complex which require officers with advanced military and professional training.

At the present time, various specialties are taught at the center, all backed by the system of advanced training.

Of particular interest among them are the specialized study courses in mechanized infantry tactical command with the rating of engineer in the use of armored techniques, tactical command of engineer division troops with the rating of engineer in the use of the appropriate machines, etc. All of these are 4-year programs.

Along with these specialized programs, the center prepares professionals in 5-year programs. These are the specialists in tanks and transport with an advanced military engineer-mechanic's rating and the specialty of engineer in the field of engineering equipment with a similar rating.

But the FAR General Antonio Maceo Interservice School not only trains future engineer officers in the appropriate knowledge of military subjects.

Taking into account the fact that a modern army requires an officer cadre prepared for everything, the teaching process is structured in terms of various programs that complement the training of the future officer.

Thus, for example, the basic sciences, constituting obligatory subjects, include among others subjects as important as higher mathematics, physics, organic and inorganic chemistry, calculus, probability theory, unitary operations, etc.

At the same time, engineer training inculcates advanced understanding of technical and mechanical design, hydraulics, thermodynamics, theoretical mechanics, resistance of materials and others.

For the successful development of the entire teaching program, the school is provided with laboratories, all kinds of proving grounds, different study centers, firing ranges, special lecture halls, study rooms and areas designed for the systematic exercise of all kinds of sports.

To be added to the 15 graduations the center has already held is the next one, in 1982, at which time the school will for the first time send a contingent of officers with advanced training behind them to the universities.

This will no doubt be reflected in the future efforts of the different agencies and will constitute the best reward this group has received in its almost two decades of efforts.

Two Cadets, Two Eras

Lt Col Javier Tarrago Fernandez, at present head of the Instruction Section at the Military Training Center, is a graduate of the first study programs taught at the school.

Tarrago still remembers the first days of his admission to the school and the whole selective process which one then had to go through to be admitted as a student.

In the course of the interview, the officer relived those months of training in the Sierra Maestra including the climbing of Mount Turquino which completed that stage of his training.

So, in that way the young soldier gradually overcame every obstacle that blocked his decision to become an officer in our FAR.

The fervent desire to carry out the proposed mission at any cost led him to successfully complete his studies and realize an old dream.

His selection for the specialized mechanized infantry program brought us to the first question in what was to be a lively discussion.

"From the very first moment," he told us, "mechanized infantry was the special field that most interested us. This was due to the fact that we were aware that it constituted one of the special fields with the greatest prospects in addition to representing the backbone of the entire military organization.

"What would any unit which included various kinds of special weapons and troops be without the centralized leadership of the head of the general mass of troops?

"That was why I realized that my decision was the right one."

We asked him: "What difference do you note between those early years of the school and the reality of today?"

"Just think, the difference is tremendous. Remember that at that time there were none of the laboratories or proving grounds we have today and which you have had an opportunity to see.

"Most of the instructors had no real experience but, furthermore, there were limitations in all areas, also as regards teaching materials, which often had to be prepared by the instructor himself the day before class.

"That is why I tell you that, when we see the progress we have made, we can do no less than marvel at this group and the effort it has made.

"We have seen the birth, growth and evolution of this school into what it is today, a magnificent center in which young cadets are trained in accordance with the latest requirements in the fields of teaching and modern military science."

Speaking about the possibilities the FAR offer our young people, Colonel Tarrago emphasized:

"I must admit that for me the FAR represents a real school. Who could have told me that in just a few years time I would find myself preparing for my candidacy. Then, that seemed to be an illusion.

"On the other hand, all this was possible thanks to the victory of our revolution and the unlimited prospects that the military profession offers."

Cadet Armando Yera Godoy is at present in his second year of study in the special field of mechanized infantry, having entered the center after graduating from the Andres Gonzalez Lines Advanced School for Fishing as a naval machinist.

For Armando the school represents an opportunity to realize an old aspiration. This was obvious from every word he uttered to us during our conversation in his home, just a few hours after receiving the pass granted him each weekend.

He feels the Military Training Center to be much to his liking, where, as he put it, "I have learned to develop an iron self-discipline as well as real study habits."

"The military profession," Armando noted, "is generally considered to be a rigorous one and that is true, but it also affords us the opportunity to acquire a broad range of useful knowledge as well as the privilege of finding ourselves in the front line of defense of the fatherland.

"That is why, when the opportunity arose, I did not hesitate to enter the FAR Interservice School. Here we have all the facilities for study and the opportunity

to graduate as engineers in the different special skills so badly needed for the defense of the country.

"Furthermore, for teaching activities we rely on modern teaching materials which help us a great deal in the acquisition of these skills.

"As regards the instructors, they all have well-rounded experience in addition to the necessary teaching and scientific qualifications and are thus capable of offering us a solid education."

In addition to the help he gets from instructors, the ever-present encouragement of his parents, who realize that the option chosen by their son deserves all their attention and enthusiasm, has played a primary role in Armando's activities.

When asked about his plans for the future, he did not hesitate to reply:

"I want to graduate as soon as possible as an engineer trained in the use of automotive techniques and begin to serve in units in which our presence is so badly needed."

The need for training cadres qualified in terms of the necessary political and ideological conditions, skilled in military science, disciplined and admirers of the military profession is the job the FAR General Antonio Maceo Interservice School has been doing with complete success all these years.

This constitutes an opportunity not to be sniffed at for our young people who are eager to learn and be useful.

11,466
CSO: 3010

ALDO SANTAMARIA CLOSES MGR EMULATION REVIEW

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 56

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Plenary Session for Emulation Review"]

[Text] Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the CC [Central Committee] of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba], substitute for the minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and chief of the MGR [Revolutionary Navy], closed the plenary session to review socialist emulation for 1979-80 in that branch.

Oilda Serrano Perez, secretary general of the Sectorial Committee of the SNTCFAR [National Union of FAR Civilian Workers] in the MGR, read the report summarizing the work done by the union sections and their affiliates in the centers and units.

The concrete achievements and the deficient aspects which, it was said, must be confronted with all the resources available in order to completely eliminate them were presented.

This session was an enjoyable meeting in which the effort of the workers was stimulated. Ten centers for different specialties received the "20th Anniversary Award" given by the national CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions].

In the MGR, the following were proclaimed the best centers of the year: the Naval Academy, the Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational Military School in Cienfuegos, the Central Naval District, the CEPEM [Training Center for Junior Specialists] and the UM [Military Unit] 5208. These units also became candidates for socialist emulation promotional centers in the MGR.

On the individual level, the following received recognition as the best workers: Jose Valentin, Carlos Martinez, Jeronimo Molina, Estanislao Rodriguez, Douglas Rodriguez, Zeida Perez, Angela Govin, Mariano Isla, Nuris Gonzalez, Pedro Groveran and Erel Gonzalez.

The ceremony was a suitable occasion for the secretaries general of the different units to give the chief of the MGR emulation commitments for the present year.

The workers of the Granma Military Industrial Enterprise where the plenary session was held greeted the participants and exhorted them to increase demand and quality in everything in order to maintain the indices achieved.

The meeting was presided over by: the chief of the MGR; Julio Machado, secretary general of SNTCFAP; Ship Capt Joel Chaveco; and Ship Capt Jose L. Cuza.

In his closing, Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria pointed out the role played by emulation which, he said, "became a suitable vehicle to guarantee the fulfillment of our units' missions."

He pointed out the importance of the work of the civilian workers in the tasks that strengthen the process of organization and development of emulation.

He listed the weak points that are still evident and recalled Fidel's statements on the correct use of stimulus for comrades who are outstanding in their daily work.

He also emphasized the responsibility acquired by the MGR union movement in the emulation commitments that were presented since this is the year when the Second Party Congress will be held. Because of its importance, all necessary effort and attention should be devoted to giving a just and worthy salute to the congress.

7717
CSO: 3010

NEW ARTILLERY CADETS INDUCTED AT FAR SCHOOL

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 54

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Military Oath Ceremony"]

[Text] As in the past, thousands of workers, students, women and children, mixing with members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and MININT [Ministry of the Interior], met in the plaza in the center of Habana del Este which has a monument to Camilo Cienfuegos. They met to give homage to the hero of Yaguajay on the anniversary of his death.

This ceremony officially closed Ideological Day devoted to Camilo and Che in this town; it has been celebrated since 8 October throughout the country.

For the inhabitants of Habana del Este, this commemoration has already become a tradition. For some years, new cadets have been inducted in military life on this date. On this day, the youths who enter the Artillery Cadet School of the FAR which bears the glorious name of the invincible guerrilla chief of the sierra and the invasion take the oath in honor of Camilo Cienfuegos.

The Ceremony

The call to attention filled the plaza. Then came the color guard carrying the national flag of combat and unity.

Detachments of cadets and militiamen laid their wreaths next to Camilo's monument. Pioneers, students and cadets participated in guards of honor while the national anthem filled the plaza.

After the official review, Col Adan Hernandez Gutierrez, director of the Artillery Cadet School, addressed the people there.

He pointed out the importance for the revolutionary youths to serve the fatherland and the revolution loyally; this should be a source of rightful pride.

Then Cadet Morales Nunez read the military oath.

Almost simultaneously a squad symbolically presented arms to the new cadets. Minutes later, the students signed the military oath.

Pedro Sotomayor Sanchez, member of the municipal bureau of the party and president of the People's Government Assembly in Habana del Este, summarized the mass ceremony.

He stated: "Like every year, a group of youths who have begun their lives in one of the most important combat trenches against the imperialist enemy and for the defense of socialism are with us today."

He added: "We are referring to the youths who make up the ranks of men who bravely and firmly guard our sky by day and by night. In the study of military technology and science and with their consistent position in each mission entrusted to them, they will carry the banners that guide us high and will know how to fulfill the sacred mandate that the people have entrusted to them."

Then he indicated:

"We congratulate these youths. We exhort them to continue forward, to continue with their lives the example of those who provided the opportunity to live in a happy country, those who, through their productive and blameless lives, made themselves a place in our history and in our hearts. They should continue the example of Commander Camilo Cienfuegos and Commander Ernesto Che Guevara."

Those who presided over the ceremony included: Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Provincial People's Government Assembly in Havana; Orlando Jimenez Ferrer, first secretary of the municipal bureau of the party in Habana del Este; and party and state chiefs, officers and leaders.

At the end of the ceremony, the troops passed in review. Then the people made an impressive pilgrimage to the shore to throw thousands of flowers on the sea as part of the traditional homage that all Cuba gives to Camilo Cienfuegos each year.

7717
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CENTRAL ARMY ARTILLERY WINS ARTILLERY EMULATION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 56

[Article by Jesus Casal: "Recognition of Land Artillery"]

[Text] Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich gave the artillery chief of the Central Army the banner for winning the First National Artillery Competition of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] which ended recently.

This ceremony with an artillery brigade of the Central Army served also to give homage to the artillerymen who have died in the past 20 years while fulfilling the combat missions entrusted to them by the party and the state.

The ceremony started with the call to attention. The military band of this command played for the entrance of the army chief. An artillery salvo was heard along with the notes of the national anthem.

Col Eduardo Gonzalez Herrero read the address of the minister of the FAR for Land Artillery Day. Then certificates of recognition were presented to the artillerymen who have served for 20 years.

Later the results of the First National Artillery Competition were announced. The performance of the Central Army artillerymen was magnificent.

Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, chief of the Central Army, stated that, during the ceremony, he had witnessed the enthusiasm and joy of the veteran and new artillerymen when they received the awards for the work done.

He said: "We are convinced that the artillerymen are proud of their profession. The results that will be obtained in the coming years will make them worthy of the confidence of our working people. They will continue to deserve the homage that we offer their comrades in arms."

He emphasized that, from now on, we must be better prepared, more vigilant and more convinced ideologically in the fight against our enemies. "In spite of our achievements, the international situation forces us to increase these levels of preparation and mastery of technology and armaments even more."

7717
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING PATRIOTISM IN CHILDREN

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Article from "Minisiquis" column: "Love the Fatherland from Childhood"]

[Text] Today's child, tomorrow's adult, should above all be an individual who loves his country. The sentiment of patriotism should be thoroughly inculcated in socialist society.

The earlier these ideals are awakened in him, the better will be the moral forces manifested in his personality. First the home, and then the school must play this role.

The little one's home life, his family, the patio where he plays, the street where he lives, his school, the place where he goes for walks--in sum, everything that first gives him contact with life, gives him an idea of what his surroundings are like and provides him with an opportunity to realize that he belongs to this immense and marvelous world.

Where should we begin to stimulate those patriotic feelings? With an awareness of the nature of his country, so he can appreciate its greatness; the heroism of the nation's past; his people's ancient traditions; pride in his history and respect for the self-sacrificing work of building this new socity.

Parents must teach their children as soon as they begin to understand conversations, to admire the beauty of the countryside and the native mountains, the immenseness of the sea; to listen to the singing of the birds; to appreciate the usefulness of the trees, the beauty of the flowers and the diversity of aromas and colors.

Stories about participation in historic events provide his conscience with values and attitudes worthy of imitation, so that if he has a relative, teacher or friend who has fought or been involved in the struggle for emancipation, that person should be brought into the family nucleus to tell anecdotes, to take the child to the school the person went to or to visit some monument or museum built in the name of the person's comrades. This will help the child understand better and more thoroughly the heroism and patriotism of this country.

Parents and educators should select events that serve to expand and confirm children's ideas about their country, with clear and easily understood examples. They can explain to the children how the Party and the Government are concerned about all citizens, and the meaning of those who are represented by the symbols of the fatherland.

In this manner, they can be prepared to spontaneously pay the well-deserved tribute of respect and admiration to those who are the exponents of national sovereignty.

When the family takes care to develop these ethical values in children, it is preparing them for life, for their integration into society; but none of this can be forcefully imposed, because that could lead to rejection. Nor should we ever overwhelm the child with these things. This patriotic education should be administered gradually and systematically.

There are many ways to motivate young people: our very environment, historic dates, ideological celebrations, monuments and artifacts, etc., all provide us with an opportunity to talk about our history and to learn about and appreciate our heritage.

This political-ideological training ensures the development of a solid awareness in the obligatory fulfillment of our duties to the defense of the fatherland and the sacred duty of internationalism.

(By the Department of Extracurricular Education of the Ministry of Education)

8926
CSO: 3010

LIFE AT SCHOOL IN COUNTRYSIDE DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Ramon Brizuela Roque]

[Text] "If you had a child in the Pinar del Rio Rural School, what would you want to know?" we asked a colleague. He replied, "To learn how to get there, to see how they live, what they eat, what work they do. . ."

And we have begun our report with just that, because the objective is to present an overview of how more than 6,000 basic secondary students of the municipality of Dies de Octubre, Havana City, live and work shoulder to shoulder with the residents of Pinar del Rio, and how they are undertaking what promises to be the largest harvest of recent times.

There are several alternate ways to get from the capital to the Rural School. For those who do not have their own transportation, one way could be the railroad, which has improved considerably recently; another is the bus.

Reservations can be made at the Ferry Terminal across from the Zoo, to take the bus. Buses leave Havana every Sunday for the places where the students can be found. Parents like this method, and it would be magnificent if it were maintained during all the rest of the stages.

Public service has also experienced a qualitative and quantitative leap with the replacement of the common service cars known as "direct" cars. Now one can travel between the two provinces in comfortable Hino buses, which replace the direct service to Marianao and run to the National Bus Terminal for 2.44 pesos. Buses leave every 2 hours daily. Advance reservations can be made at travel agencies.

Once in Pinar del Rio, travelers can use the intercity bus service or taxis.

Las Maravillas

Las Maravillas is the name of one of the thirty-odd camps where students stay in the tobacco regions. It is at the Empresa Hermanos Saiz in San Juan y Martinez. We went there with a view to finding out what goes on at a youth encampment.

As can be expected, upon arriving there one is overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the 158 eighth graders and the group of seventh graders who share a common life there.

Early in the morning they leave for the nurseries where they weed tobacco seed plots, dig paths in the fields or simply plant, the latter activity becoming more and more visible throughout the province.

Mercedes Reyes, director of the camp, provided us with extensive information. She indicated that the lack of training, little familiarity with the countryside, and the short period of mobilization were factors that conspired against productivity. But that problem has been solved over time.

Miriam Garcia, a comrade from the camp's Board of Directors, also talked with us. She mentioned that the menu is very good; among the dishes served different days of the week are fish, chicken, pork sausage, ham, eggs, chicken giblets, Spam, tronchos, rice, black beans, yuca, malanga and sweet potatoes, varying with the skill of the cooks.

One noteworthy item--she asked us to mention it especially--is that this is the first time a Rural School has offered fresh milk in her experience. We saw this in other camps that we visited, but at Maravillas, at present, milk is provided at breakfast, lunch and dinner. Of course, this is an exception, because normally it is given twice a day.

Health conditions are good, and in the dining rooms the most rigorous discipline is observed. Several people confirmed this to us.

As part of the environmental conditions, there is regular artistic programming by the Culture Sector, and there is a television.

As far as medical care is concerned, there is a doctor. In general, the 30 camps have health care available, and there is also a mobile hospital set up near the city of Pinar del Rio. It can accomodate the students who need hospitalization.

We did not want to finish our visit to the camp without first learning the opinion of a Mother Fighting for Education. For that purpose we consulted Dagoberta Morales, who has been working at the Rural School for 5 consecutive years. In a few words, she sums up:

"The conditions are good; I was in Pilotos in 1974 and it was O.K., but now you can see the improvement."

At the Ministry of Agriculture we were able to see the results of all the research in the fields, because Manuel Montialo of the Office of Human Resources confirmed to us what we had already seen. He explained that this year there have been no problems with the camps, and that deficiencies were found and resolved before the mobilization. In addition, there is constant concern at the Party Office, the Peoples Government and the tobacco enterprise and the Palacios vegetable enterprise, which also takes in Havana youths.

Institutes to Arrive Soon

These are the basic conditions in all the camps, although of course some have more rustic accomodations than others, or the ships are larger. But those problems do not impede progress at the Rural Schools.

Some parents are concerned about one thing, which is understandable but impossible to change: the distance between the camps and Pinar del Rio. That distance, added to the kilometers between Havana and Pinar del Rio, means that the journey lasts 4 hours. But the tobacco must be taken to the land, because it is a very temperamental plant.

This year the pioneers were basic secondary students, who paved the way for pre-university and education students. They will take on the harvest at its peak, and together with the Pinar del Rio residents, they will fulfill the promise to break historic production records.

In order to surpass the levels of earlier years, the province must plant 3,000 caballerias of tobacco. This goal will certainly be met, because at stake is the prestige of Pinar del Rio, and we are used to such success there.

8926
CSO: 3010

PRINCIPLE OF STUDENTS IN WORK PROGRAMS NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Max Figueroa Araujo]

[Text] Work as a natural activity and a social need of man essential to his transformation as a factor of human development is a basic thesis of Marxism-Leninism that pervades life in the socialist society being built by the working people of Cuba. There is no room in this society for loafers or social parasites.

It is an achievement by our country that the training given the new generations in the national education system is based on the Marxist and Marti principle of combining study with productive or socially useful work. Moreover, as in the other socialist countries, among salaried professional workers it is customary to contribute free labor to the common fund. In our case, one of its leading advocates was the heroic guerrilla fighter Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Thus Cuban children and adolescents have followed--and are following--the example of the adults, and these, in turn, have followed that of our principal leaders. As in any social education process, that is a decisive factor in the revolutionary transformation of our people's consciousness: the example furnished by the Revolution's leaders, with our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel Castro, at the forefront.

The conclusion one reaches is that people learn primarily by example. This is as valid for education by the family and society as for education in school. In the latter, the example provided by the director, the instructor or teacher is the primary one for the student, and, in turn, the example provided by the representative of the political and mass organizations and by education officials is the primary one for the instructors and teachers.

In the case of the productive farm work performed by our students, a factor that continues to be essential is the presence and participation of the instructor or teacher in this educational activity and the attention, encouragement and supervision provided by the leaders and officials of the political and mass organizations involved. At this point, however, it is necessary to recognize and distinguish among other pedagogical principles coming into play in this productive activity.

In the application of the general principle of the combination of study with work, two principles inhere that are not mutually independent but rather form a dialectical unity: the principle of participation by the instructor/teacher or director, beside the students, in his necessary function as guide along with the project's

technicians and workers. For the students, they represent those directing the work. The other principle is that of self-direction by the students themselves. This means the tact and discretion exercised by the instructor or teacher in respecting the organizational structures adopted by the students for performance of the productive work (participation of the FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students], the formation of the different types of brigades with their leadership structures, and so forth).

The proper interconnection of these two principles in the application of the general principle of the combination of study with work is essential to attainment of the educational and productive results sought for the activity.

However, if regular, punctual attendance at and participation in the productive activity by students is decisive for fulfillment of the productive or economic objective, the presence and participation of instructors and teachers is essential to achievement of the educational objectives. It is the educator who has the mission of watching over the direction of growth with respect to acquisition of the personal qualities it is hoped the students will develop so that these qualities will become a part of their daily social conduct. These qualities related to the development of abilities, knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, habits and skills are closely linked to the level of political, ideological, moral, intellectual, scientific and technical consciousness reached by the student as a future worker. Hence the importance of the attention and supervision, requiring the guaranteed participation of the teacher in the vast productive work projects developed in the schools or training centers operated by the Department of General, Polytechnic and Labor Education in the form of the orchards and productive plots and the projects run by the schools in the country and the schools visiting the country.

Both insuring the participation of students, instructors and teachers and fulfillment of the three basic indicators established by the Ministry of Education for the students' productive work (the standard, the full day, and presence in the fields) require, in addition to the attention and supervision that should be exercised by the leaders and officials of the municipal education departments (directors, assistant directors, methodologists, inspectors), the direct participation of two organs from the school itself: the staff council and the school council. For the projects involving the schools in the country and the schools visiting the country, also required is the participation of a newly established institution: the productivity committee. The resolute, enthusiastic and responsible support contributed by these bodies in the students' productive work to the instructor's or teacher's mission is essential, for it is aid needed in the performance of the high function undertaken by the latter, serving as educators of the new generation in the socialist fatherland.

9085
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WAGES, QUALIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS NOTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Requirements refer to qualifications and years of experience.

Included are directors, department chiefs and section chiefs of the agencies of the government's central administration, as well as territorial delegations, enterprises, establishments and the provincial and municipal agencies of the Peoples Government.

Two wage levels will be instituted, a maximum and a minimum, depending on whether the manager meets the requirements for knowledge and years of service.

Whereas: The Proposition and Resolution on the Policy of the Training, Selection, Placement, Promotion and Improvement of Cadres, approved by the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, establish that increasing guarantees should be provided that the cadres meet the requirements of political reliability, professional knowledge and leadership capacity which are necessary in each case and at every moment, determining for that purpose, among other elements, the degree of mastery and knowledge they have of the activity they are to direct; and

Whereas: As a consequence of the above, the General Wage Reform program is designed to establish differentiated wages for the same management post, depending on whether the requirements for knowledge and years of experience are met; and

Whereas: Based on studies made for this purpose (still unfinished), and given the need to enforce the General Wage Reform program, it is deemed appropriate to establish the requirements for qualifications and years of experience which, at present, are to be demanded of workers who hold management positions, in order for them to have a right to earn the maximum wage set for those positions;

Therefore: Exercising the faculties granted me, I hereby

RESOLVE:

First: To establish for management positions, whose requirements are regulated in this Resolution, two wage levels: a maximum level, for those who meet all the requisites referring to knowledge and years of experience; and a minimum level for those who do not fulfill these requirements.

Second: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the positions of director, department chief and section chief in the central offices of the government's central administration agencies, are as follows:

Director: To be a graduate of the superior level and have not less than 8 years' experience in management posts in the activity to be administered.

Department chief: To be a graduate of the superior level and have not less than 6 years' experience in management positions, or 7 years as a technician, or a total of more than 6 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the superior level or the intermediate superior level and have not less than 5 years' experience in management posts, or 6 years as a technician, or a total of more than 5 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Third: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the posts of department chief and section chief in the territorial delegations of the government's central administration agencies, are as follows:

Department chief: To be a graduate of the superior level and have not less than 5 years' experience in management positions, or 6 years as a technician, or a total of more than 5 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have not less than 4 years' experience in management positions, or 5 years as a technician, or a total of more than 4 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Fourth: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the positions of department chief and section chief in the enterprises classified within Categories I through IV, inclusive, are the following:

Department chief: To be a graduate of the superior level and have no less than 4 years' experience in management positions, or 5 years as a technician, or a total of more than 4 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have not less than 3 years' experience in management posts, or 4 years as a technician, or a total of more than 3 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Fifth: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the posts of department chief and section chief of the enterprises classified within Categories V through VIII, inclusive, are as follows:

Department chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 3 years' experience in management positions, or 4 years as a technician, or a total of more than 3 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 2 years' experience in management positions, or 3 years as a technician, or a total of more than 2 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Sixth: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the posts of department chief and section chief in the establishments classified within Categories I and II are the following:

Department chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level or a technological school, and have no less than 3 years' experience in management positions, or 4 years as a technician or skilled worker, or a total of more than 3 years' experience in management posts and in either of the other two situations, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the basic secondary level or a technological school and have no less than 2 years' experience in management positions, or 3 years as a technician or skilled worker, or a total of more than 2 years' experience in any other situation, all in the activity to be administered.

Seventh: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the post of section chief in the establishments classified within Categories III through V, inclusive, are as follows:

Section chief: To have an approved level of education, having completed between the sixth and the ninth grade, inclusive, of the Regular Education System, and to have no less than 1 year's experience in management positions, or 2 years as a skilled worker, or a total of more than 1 year's experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Eighth: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the posts of director, department chief and section chief of the provincial agencies of the Peoples Government are as follows:

Havana City Province

Director: To be a graduate of the superior level and have no less than 8 years' experience in management posts in the activity to be administered.

Department chief: To be a graduate of the superior level and have no less than 6 years' experience in management positions, or 7 years as a technician, or a total of more than 6 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the superior level or the intermediate superior level and have no less than 5 years' experience in management posts, or 6 years as a technician, or a total of more than 5 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Other Provinces

Director: To be a graduate of the superior level and have no less than 6 years' experience in management positions in the activity to be administered.

Department chief: To be a graduate of the superior level and have no less than 5 years' experience in management positions or 6 years as a technician, or a total of more than 5 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 4 years' experience in management positions, or 5 years as a technician, or a total of more than 4 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Ninth: The requirements for earning the maximum wages established for the posts of director, department chief and section chief in the municipal agencies of the Peoples Government are as follows:

Director: To be a graduate of the superior level or the intermediate superior level and have no less than 6 years' experience in management positions in the activity to be administered.

Department chief in municipalities I and II: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 4 years' experience in management posts, or 5 years as a technician, or a total of more than 4 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Department chief of municipalities III and IV: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 3 years' experience in management positions, or 4 years as a technician, or a total of more than 3 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief in municipality I: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 3 years' experience in management posts, or 4 years as a technician, or a total of more than 3 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Section chief of municipalities II and III: To be a graduate of the intermediate superior level and have no less than 2 years' experience in management positions, or 3 years as a technician, or a total of more than 2 years' experience in both, all in the activity to be administered.

Tenth: For the positions in which two alternate levels of education are established, the government's central administration agencies and, where applicable, the agencies of the Peoples Government, shall determine the appropriate level, based on the qualification requirements specified for the positions subordinate to the position in question.

Eleventh: This Resolution shall be effective upon publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Given in the City of Havana on 24 October 1980.

Joaquin Benavides Rodriguez, Minister-Chairman
State Committee on Labor and Social Security

8926
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL ARBITRATION HEAD NOTES PROGRESS IN FIELD

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview with Dr Miguel Reyes Salia, chief arbiter; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] (His responsibility inspires respect, his simplicity inspires confidence and his career inspires admiration. Dr Miguel Reyes Salia, chief arbiter of the National State Arbitration Organ, granted an interview to JUVENTUD REBELDE a few days before those organs begin operating throughout the country.)

[Question] There are questions that Decree No. 23 of the Council of Ministers can answer and others he can answer. Why, for example, is there a delay in the functioning of the National State Arbitration System?

/Article 2. The State Arbitration System has the following objectives:/

[Answer] The factors that have helped cause the delay are, first, the process of preparing the legal instruments, a difficult task. The only experience in our country was the arbitration committees that functioned from 1962 to 1967 but which were very different from state arbitration.

This made it necessary for us to obtain legal literature from the socialist countries and exchange experiences with the leaders of that activity, especially in the USSR. We also had to make studies and, keeping in mind our own conditions, elaborate those legal tools.

/a) To strengthen the legal system that governs relations between legal persons and natural persons which are the subjects of economic contracts;/

Another factor was the selection of the arbiters. Revolutionary integration and reliability as a revolutionary cadre were considered first. Professional qualifications came second. They must be jurists, economists or economic control graduates. That is, they must be jurists with a knowledge of economics or economists with legal knowledge; this is not easy to find in this country.

It was necessary to look for comrades with those conditions in each one of the 14 provinces. We had been directed to find trainable cadres; this led us to develop a plan for technical training in legal and economic matters.

Arbiters Are Trained

We began the seminar in January 1980. Those proposed by the provinces and by the organizations of the Central State Administration participated. Later we undertook a series of meetings in which the national arbiters taught their comrades in the territories and the organizations.

Another factor that delayed the beginning of arbitration was the almost total absence of legislation for economic contracts, especially regulation of general and special contracting conditions.

/b) To increase the administrative efficiency and discipline that the state organizations, subjects of economic contracts, should achieve in the execution and fulfillment of their respective plans as a guarantee of the realization of the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development;/

[Question] (A professor at the Law School of the University of Havana, he has also worked as a jurist closely tied to production and services.) By the way, Reyes, does everything begin with contracting?

Raw Material for Arbitration

[Answer] The raw material for arbitration is the economic contract because arbitration settles conflicts that are caused by their lack of fulfillment.

We were worried because JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] fixed the dates of the contracts but it is not its job to supervise them. There is no general organization devoted to this.

Since the 1980 contracts, we had the task of initiating this work in a rudimentary form in the provinces, obtaining information from the people's government planning offices.

The arbiters sent letters to the directors of enterprises that had not signed contracts stating that this was a violation of socialist legality which hurt the economy and the plan. In the immense majority of cases, the letter had results and the number of signed contracts increased considerably.

/c) To defend the social interest and,at the same time, to guarantee the interests and rights of the socialist economic entities and other parties in their contractual relations;/

Pending cases were summoned in order to analyze the causes and motives with the parties. All this was unofficial since it was not obligatory. State arbitration was not functioning yet.

It was a matter of reconciling interests. In many cases, this could not be done due to problems of quality, for example, caused by technological equipment. The contracts of many enterprises were reviewed and this gave us more elements; we saw how bad contracting was in the country.

Its absence before 1979 demonstrated to us that there were no contracting customs or they had been lost. The contract was seen as merely a formality. There were

problems with legal representatives (who were comrades without authority) and with blank clauses that were filled in after signing with no value for the products, no specifications of quality, no specific assortment, no conditions for packaging the products, no guarantee clauses, etc.

Resistance to Signing

Meetings were held with all the comrades of the enterprises that participate in contracts in the provinces. The arbiters explained these problems to them and how to write contracts. There is an interesting phenomenon.

In the 1981 contracts, there has been more resistance to signing the contracts since the people sit down to discuss them and work on the problems more. Qualitatively they have improved but quantitatively the situation is delicate....There is greater concern that the contract be written well.

Whose Jurisdiction

[Question] What would happen, Reyes, if an arbiter were wrong?

[Answer] Let me explain the overall process first. All the organs of the system have to function at the same time. Under the assumption that some provincial arbitration organ does not meet all the conditions in order to begin..., another province would hear the cases.

If there were a conflict between enterprises under an organization that did not have an arbitration organ, the plaintiff would have to appeal to the territorial or national organ depending on the amount or nature of the matter. When it involves differences between enterprises of different organizations, the dispute goes to the national or territorial arbitration organ depending on the amount involved.

If there are conflicts at the stage of writing the contracts or if the value of the contract is greater than 250,000 pesos, the national organ hears the case. If the amount is lower, the territorial organ hears the case. The territory of the residence of the appealing enterprise establishes the jurisdiction.

If there is an appeal during the stage of carrying out the contracts, it goes to the national organ if the claim is for more than 25,000 pesos and, if it is less, it goes to the appropriate territorial organ.

(From 1959 until 1966, he was legal chief of the organizations that govern the sugar industry and he was also a university professor--after 1961--in administrative law and labor law. His students do not forget him because of the clarity of his explanations and the depth of his opinions. They recognize that it will now be more difficult for him to decide conflicts than to grade their examinations.)

Except

There are exceptions that fall to national arbitration at any stage of the contract: conflicts in which one of the parties carries out foreign trade or scientific-technical collaboration abroad; when it involves a priority project of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers or JUCEPLAN; and when one of the parties is a

branch of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] or MININT [Ministry of the Interior].

If Arbiter Is Wrong

Based on the above, I will answer your question. /The arbiter is independent in the execution of his jurisdictional duty. He is only subordinate to the law. When he decides a case, it is the only, unappealable decision. It does not function like an arbitration panel; his decision is binding./

Now if the arbiter is wrong, the national organ can suspend execution of the decision when it feels that the decision might hurt the economy. The affected party has ways to request a review by the national organ.

Exceptions

1. When it is felt that there are new elements that were not properly considered in the development of the process and that can change the decision.

2. When the affected party feels that he was not heard or the evidence that he presented was not considered.

3. When the decision is not adapted to objective reality or the law was applied incorrectly.

This review process is an exception. It can be used even against the decision of a national arbiter. My decisions can be reviewed; I would be obliged to appoint three arbiters who would function as a panel.

Arbitration Is Not Voluntary

It should be stated that arbitration is obligatory for all subjects of the economic contract. It is not a voluntary process. The reasons are obvious. The economic plan which is stipulated in the contractual relations is involved.

/The subject of the contract who feels he is hurt is obliged to resort to arbitration./ If an enterprise acts negligently and does not appeal to the appropriate organ, the system will have inspection mechanisms. At the same time, when it hears from the political and mass organizations that this has occurred, it can order that the process be initiated and force the enterprise to present the claim.

/d) To contribute to the improvement of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] and the strengthening of the method of economic calculation on which the management of the enterprises and their unions is based;/

[Question] Miguel, you mentioned the lack of national precedent to initiate arbitration. From what countries have we borrowed experience?

[Answer] Mainly from the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria and, in general, all the member countries of CEMA. Every year there have been conferences of state arbitration chiefs. Cuba has participated as an observer since 1975 and as a member since 1978. Technical advice is being discussed with the USSR at this time.

Already Constituted

[Question] In short, you say that the National State Arbitration System will officially begin functioning. In what state will the organs begin work?

[Answer] The preparatory phase--organization--is already finished. The National State Arbitration Organ made up of a chief arbiter, deputy chief arbiter, five state arbiters and a secretary was established along with the offices of support for finance and planning, cadres and training and scientific-technical development. The inspection offices will also have an independent department of international relations.

Except in Granma

There is one organ in each province. They are already constituted except in Granma where the cadres have not been completed. It will be a smaller staff, 18 people, including a chief arbiter, two arbiters and the support personnel.

The city of Havana will have 25 workers on the payroll. It will also take care of the Isle of Youth.

The territorial systems will be subordinate to the national organ. The organizations have double subordination: administratively to the chief of the organization; and methodologically, legally, technically and functionally to the National State Arbitration Organ.

There are arbitration organs in 15 organizations of the Central State Administration where their subordinate enterprises have contractual relations among themselves. Even when some regulations of general and special contracting conditions have not been approved, state arbitration will begin soon facing the urgent need. We will begin to hear conflicts between the different subjects of the economic contracts.

/e) To help constantly increase quality in production and services and strengthen discipline in the socialist enterprises and other state enterprises in the fulfillment of norms and other standards in the quality management system and its materialization in the corresponding contractual stipulations;/

[Question] He was the legal director of the Ministry of Labor from 1966 to 1968 and president of the labor justice review council. Since this past year, he has been tied totally to the University of Havana although he collaborates with some organizations. Dr Reyes Salia, in order to understand better, could you give an example of how an enterprise should proceed to establish a claim?

[Answer] An enterprise is considered hurt, for example, by failure to deliver a product in a supply contract. First, it should carry out the appropriate negotiations for the delivery of that article by the other enterprise, using the autonomy that the SDPE grants it and the regulations of the state enterprise.

After these negotiations are exhausted without any positive results, the enterprise presents its claim to the appropriate arbitration organ. Let us say that the claim is for 280,000 pesos; it presents it to the National Arbitration Organ. It is assumed that the legal representative (the director) or a person he authorizes will present the claim.

Claim Presented

He has to send a copy to the defendant. The arbitration organ grants the defendant a certain number of days to respond. Once he has the claim and the response, the acting arbiter analyzes the case and accepts the evidence that he feels is appropriate so that he can evaluate the matter. This does not mean that he will reach a final decision.

He can request support from one or more advisers, technicians or specialists who will assist him in his duties. After this procedure is completed, the arbiter summons the parties for the reconciliation stage of the process. Each one of the parties explains his opinions and reasons and they attempt to reach an agreement, always within the law. If it is reached, the case is over.

Continue to Disagree

If this does not happen, it immediately goes to the arbitration stage. At this time, the arbiter would have to hear a new plea from the parties, hear other evidence and make a decision.

He dictates the final resolution, the finding. The parties are notified within a certain number of days of the binding decision. If it feels it has been hurt by lack of fulfillment, the enterprise that is the plaintiff has to quantitatively establish the damage caused. It has to prove the amount of the indemnization.

/f) To contribute to the strengthening of socialist legality;/

(A member of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Court since its establishment in 1965 until a few days ago--he could not be both a state and international arbiter--the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers appointed him chief arbiter in its agreement No. 481 of 20 March 1979.)

We can see that arbitration is a fundamental link in the application of the SDPE. It can help the contracts have better quality and reflect and be a concrete expression of part of the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development. It will defend the legitimate interests of the enterprises in conjunction with the interest of society.

It will help strengthen the economic awareness of leaders, officials and workers so that the enterprise will develop its own management and frees work that intermediate levels of leadership frequently impose.

Not a Magic Wand

[Question] And finally?

[Answer] /Arbitration is not a magic wand that will solve all the economic problems of the country,/ of course. We are going to fight for it to be as efficient as possible. However, we know that because of our little experience and the concrete conditions of the country, state arbitration will have successes but will also make mistakes.

Note: The paragraphs in boldface correspond to Article 2 on the objectives of the State Arbitration System in Decree No. 23 of the Council of Ministers of 3 July 1978.

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TESTING FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN GUANTANAMO

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Orlando Gomez]

[Text] Biological tests performed thus far in Guantanamo Province among hundreds of "follow-up test" hogs kept where there were outbreaks of African swine fever have uncovered no signs whatever of the deadly virus.

Once these tests have been satisfactorily completed, in December, all these animals--called "follow-up test subjects" by the veterinary technicians because by being present at previously infected sites they indicate whether or not the virus remained--will be sacrificed. They will then be examined again macroscopically in Guantanamo before being sent to the National Swine Fever Laboratory in Havana, where they will be examined microscopically.

If the final results of these very exhaustive tests demonstrate that no "follow-up test" hog was affected by the virus, the CENSA [National Animal Health Center] will propose to the government that hog-raising be resumed in Guantanamo Province, beginning naturally with the state units where the strictest protective and hygienic measures will be observed.

While this has been taking place, in anticipation of authorization to resume hog-raising there, the province has been preparing to raise, during the next few years, an impressive number of hogs of high-quality stock that will guarantee a supply of a part of the animal protein needed by inhabitants of Guantanamo and will provide meat for the rest of the people of Cuba.

An example of those preparations is the modern feeding facility with a capacity of 10,000 hogs under construction on the outskirts of the city of Guantanamo. It has all the technical elements and provisions for animal and human safety required of an installation of this sort in our country.

The project will be completely finished and turned over by the builders, Architectural Enterprise No 23, Brigade 81-42, to its sponsor, the Guantanamo Hog Enterprise, during the first quarter of 1981.

This hog-feeding facility--whose various elements are already, on the average, 80 percent complete--will automatically supply the 10,000 animals feed based on food garbage from the nearby city, which will be converted to liquid feed in the

facility's processing plant. The feed will be piped directly to each compartment or pen housing hogs.

The facility also has a complicated plant for the treatment of liquid and solid waste. This will insure processing that precludes any pollution of the water table and the transmission of disease to human beings. The resultant sediments will be removed dry and will serve as organic fertilizer used in agriculture.

One of the chief characteristics of this project, which provides a high degree of health protection for the animals, is that it is divided into two well-separated sections: one that is completely sterile and one that is not. Also worthy of mention are all the rigorous anti-epizootic measures taken, not only there but throughout the country, for the raising of this valuable animal species.

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DORTICOS DISCUSSES ROLE OF STATE ARBITRATION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Speech given by Dr Osvaldo Dorticos, member of Political Bureau of CC of PCC, vice president of Council of Ministers and minister of justice, on 17 Nov 80, Year of the Second Party Congress, at the Palacio de las Convenciones when State Arbitration Organs System initiated its jurisdictional work: "At First, State Arbitration Must Play Very Important Role in Precontractual Phase"]

[Text] Comrades of the presidency:

Beloved comrades:

This ceremony, in spite of its simplicity, has a certain solemnity explained by the official beginning of the jurisdictional work of the organs of the State Arbitration System. This completes one more link in the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] in accord with the resolution adopted at the First Party Congress.

In our brief speech, we want to again emphasize the special importance of the initiation of arbitration activities for the difficult and complex purposes of progressive implementation of the SDPE. It is basically related to planning and contractual discipline. In reality, as has been explained on previous occasions to the economic organizations, the enterprises and the entities that participate in daily economic activities, the obligatory nature of their duties arises not only from the plan but also from contracts. The latter complete the legal nature of these obligations. Since arbitration is directly involved in contractual discipline, it participates in the process of making contracts and settles disputes that arise during their execution. It is obvious that these organs must play a very important role in the objectives that contribute to that discipline. In reality, the obligation of a production, service or supply enterprise--in other words, the economic entities that participate in the socialist economy--does not end with the economic administrative provision implied in the plan but with its contractual complement. This leads to the obligatoriness of contracts and the concept that emerged in socialist law about the so-called planned economic contract. To fulfill the plan means to fulfill an obligation of the state economic administrative law. By itself, it does not mean to fulfill all the obligations of the economic entity that emerge from the plan because the plan, in the last instance, is materialized or made concrete in terms of assortment, specifications of quality and delivery conditions. This means the concrete economic contracts that the entities must make in the exercise of monetary-trade relations in the socialist economy. It is good to recall that this has

a lot to do with a doctrine that is widely debated in the socialist legal field about the nature of these legal obligations of socialist enterprises and organizations. We are not going to try to figure out that question; we have formed an opinion in the legal system of our country and we will abide by that opinion. It is the old question about the autonomous existence of economic law independent from civil law. I call attention to this because only one socialist country--Czechoslovakia--supports the thesis of the independence of economic law through the promulgation of an economic code. The other countries subscribe to civil law which covers economic contracts; our country follows this thesis in its past and new laws. It is the civil law nature of these obligations to which we are alluding. From the economic administrative law which is the plan comes the civil law obligation for the enterprises, first, to make the planned economic contracts. This is concretely translated into the practice to which we want to refer. If that legal obligation is not fulfilled, it endangers the plan itself since the economic contract is what makes the obligations emerging from the plan concrete with the details which we mentioned before. Without the contract, the plan can be totally fulfilled but, nevertheless, not satisfy the requirements of the national economy. Therefore, in our opinion, arbitration at the beginning, in its debut or inauguration, will have to play a very important role in the precontractual phase--that is, the stage of making the contracts. It is curious to examine, although superficially, recent contractual experience in our country. Based on a report on contracting by the National Arbitration Organ in collaboration with the State Committee for Statistics and with the cooperation of the organizations involved, our report on contractual experiences--I am referring to the 1980 economic contracts and the beginning of contracting for the 1981 plan--cannot be very optimistic. In the first place, if we observe some characteristics, we can note immediately, since this practice started in our planning discipline, to what extent the problem of contracts is to many a mere formality and not an important problem. In the first place, nonagreement or failure to sign contracts for reasons that show a certain lack of understanding about the practical requirements of the contract and about the conduct that the enterprises must follow in that respect arises with relative frequency in the sample examined. The following representative or important causes for failure to agree on these contracts have been detected: supply contracts that have no guarantees to receive what it should offer on time and in the correct form so they do not reach agreement or they try to make their obligations conditional; transportation enterprises that do not guarantee the transportation of merchandise to certain parts of the country or purchasing enterprises that disagree about paying for transportation supplied to them; discrepancies about parameters of quality or failure to establish these parameters by superior organizations; disagreement with clauses that one of the parties proposes; lack of presentation or possession of the figure assigned by the buyer; general lack of a complete procedure that sets forth the steps, communications, guidelines and other mechanisms that make relations between enterprises in different territories feasible; and lack of approval of the appropriate form for contracts for complete plants. In many contracts, a common circumstance is failure to express value--that is, the price--which is indispensable for the consummation of the contract. This is due, on occasion, to presentation of supply in general terms, not listing a value. Offices for transportation fees do not list fees for some port cargo. The majority of the reporting enterprises, nevertheless, did not report on the value of their contracts and did not explain the reasons for this absence of prices.

In other cases, according to reports we were given at a recent meeting with territorial arbiters who have been collaborating unofficially in reconciliation procedures

in the stage of making the contracts, we find that these contracts are even signed while blank. That is,a model is signed and the blank spaces corresponding to the basic clauses of the contract are not filled in. On other occasions, the buyers--that is, the consumers--do not demand from the suppliers specifications of quality in the products to be supplied; there is not even a reference to the existing norms. Essential elements of the contract are missing. This is what, a moment ago, we referred to concerning a merely formalistic concept of the contract, forgetting the role that it plays in the economic dynamics of the country. Therefore, as the jurisdictional work of arbitration begins, the arbiters, with the little experience from the work they have done unofficially in these previous months, have a serious responsibility and an important commitment: to create awareness about the obligatoriness of contracts and about the essence itself of contracts; to use patient educational persuasion with the enterprises and economic entities involved in precontractual conflicts in order to increase their awareness and stimulate mutual understanding; and, finally, to make decisions through the corresponding findings, establishing the basic stipulations of the contracts and insuring and guaranteeing their fulfillment.

Arbitration Starts With Certain Problems

Arbitration starts with certain problems. We want to allude to them because they are going to be daily events in the solution of conflicts and disputes submitted to their jurisdiction. In the first place, there are problems in the task, this institution, which is beginning for the first time in our country. In the second place, there are legislative deficiencies. First, we do not have a socialist civil code. As is known, socialist civil codes contain broadly developed basic norms--one on basic economic contracts--in their provisions concerning the theory or law on obligations and contracts. We do not have this. We are working on elaborating this code but the day when a reliable bill can be the object of our consideration is still distant. We are also beginning arbitration under conditions that, technically, mean we cannot begin it--that is, without having approved the majority of the regulations for the general and special conditions of economic contracts, even those that have special significance to our economy--the contracts concerning foreign trade activities. This must cause a technical problem for the arbiters who must supply them based on already conceived guidelines and doctrine and the specific stipulations of each contract. I think that the beginning of the jurisdictional work of arbitration will stimulate effort in everyone to shape legislation as quickly as possible concerning regulations for general and special conditions of economic contracts.

The comrades who have worked on the arbitration organs have developed certain activities aimed at learning directly, almost physically, the economic affairs of our country at the level of the enterprises. They have undertaken training to attain minimal technical training in addition to their previous professional training that permits them to assume this responsibility today. Since the national organ was constituted, it has developed its budgetary, financial, statistical, planning and personnel supervision activities. The 14 territorial organs develop these activities as administrative branches of the national organ. There has been rigorous selection of cadres and workers in the national organ as well as in the territorial organs. Referring to material conditions, all the provincial organs and the national organ, after serious efforts, have their offices and the minimum conditions required to begin their activities.

The 15 Central State Administration organisms that have arbitration organs are organisms with a lot of subordinate enterprises that have contractual relations among themselves, sources of possible arbitration conflicts.

Training as a basic part of the jurisdictional work of the organs of the system has been undertaken. Once the cadres to be trained have been selected and placed, there have been different activities aimed at that objective. This task was undertaken initially in January with the first national state arbitration seminar; 95 comrades proposed as arbiters or secretaries in the provinces and organisms participated. The basic legal instruments in the State Arbitration System and economic contracting were covered and there were talks on the different categories of the SDPE.

This seminar was considered a starting point for legal and economic training of the arbiters and secretaries. In March 1980, there were new courses on economic legislation taught through meetings by the national arbiters to the arbiters and secretaries of the provincial organs and organisms. Through coordination with the Office of the National Economic Management School, the arbiters and secretaries of the provinces have participated and are participating in short courses and seminars in the provincial schools.

They have increased their knowledge of provincial economic activities.

Concerning economic contracting and the 1980 plan, the territorial arbitration organs in the provinces, in coordination with the planning offices of the local and provincial people's government organs, did work concerning making economic contracts in order to achieve agreement between the parties, through unofficial reconciliation, when they disagreed while making the planned economic contracts corresponding to the 1980 plan. The experience acquired in this work reflected serious problems in the process of discussion and elaboration of contracts to which we have already referred. Therefore, the National Arbitration Organ held meetings in the provinces with comrades from the delegations of the economic entities, agricultural cooperatives and the provincial offices of the National Association of Small Farmers. Here the comrades from the territorial state arbitration organs in the provinces insisted on the need for planned economic contracts; they are not merely a formality but the materialization of the plan of the entity. They indicated the problems noted in the 1980 agreement with guidelines related to contracting for the 1981 plan.

A system of complementary statistical information has been created and has been operating before the jurisdictional work of the organs begins. There has been a broad publicity and popularization campaign.

The national state arbiters have given talks in the provinces and in the organisms with the participation of institutional, political and union leaders. In collaboration with the DOR [Revolutionary Orientation Department] of the CC [Central Committee], a system of talks was set up within the party by speakers of the party.

Concrete Aspects That Arbitration Must Immediately Cover

There are some concrete aspects that arbitration must immediately cover with great energy and interest. One aspect that we want to mention concerns the problem of quality in production and services. It is one of the aspects on which the

arbitration system will have to work hardest and where it can make the most useful contributions.

The practice and evaluation of this practice and this experience of unofficial reconciliation in the 1980 economic contracts yield one truth: the absence of essential and deep concern for the problem of quality, not only by the supply enterprises but also by the consuming enterprises. On many occasions, they do not even demand verification of these specifications of quality or mention of the norm or reference to samples that guarantee the production of a minimum quality.

Apart from the work of the State Committee for Standardization, the progressive implementation of the Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control System, the efforts of party organizations and the orientation of the party leadership, it is through disputes over the economic contracts that, concretely, immediately and very palpably, this phenomenon must be noted. It is the responsibility of the arbiters to fight a hard fight during the phase of making the contracts based on the principle that there cannot be an economic contract for supply of products, for example, without specifications of quality or reference to the corresponding norm in the contract. If this is not considered, at the time of arbitration to settle conflicts in the process of execution of the contracts, the action of the arbitration organ should not be based only on what the parties request but on its responsibilities. Quality constitutes one of the most serious problems and one of the blemishes in our economic activity, inconceivable in a country that, in addition to fighting for the wellbeing of its people and their standard of living, has a great economic dependence on foreign trade under conditions of a highly demanding contemporary market. It is necessary to train awareness, practice, habit and discipline.

The arbiters have to have the opportunity, while resolving the disputes, to discuss with the parties involved in the process of making the contracts the reasons for lack of fulfillment of the plan and management conduct in a very concrete, very detailed manner establishing the causal relationships in each situation. If this is carried out with real meaning, seriousness and responsibility, it will no longer be an anecdote or the mere reflection of a quantitative statistical idea of management conduct. Instead, there will be the concrete, explicit and well explained determination--I repeat, with establishment of causal relationships between the effects of lack of fulfillment and the reasons for them--which the arbiter is obliged to preestablish in order to settle a conflict. He not only has to do the jurisdictional work and come up with just, efficient and useful findings for our economy but carry out preventive activities that, according to legislation, fall to the arbitration organs. That means he must discover measures to implement and mechanisms to perfect and make his contribution, as the wisdom and experience of the arbiters grow with the fulfillment of their duties, to the improvement of the national economy and the improvement of the SDPE. The importance, therefore, of the creation of a statistical and qualitative information system within the context of the integral system of the arbitration organs which can be achieved and shaped with active, daily and organized relations and constant communication between the different organs will help reach conclusions full of analyses, experiences and serious evaluation to permit the management of the national economy to improve its methods and planning. This is one of the contributions that, in the course of its work, the arbitration organs can make along with others of great effectiveness for the national economy.

There is a problem that we want to cover because it has appeared in the practice of contracting. It is the attempt by some enterprises to condition the obligatoriness of the contracts to certain circumstances. This is dangerous. It is related to the problem of the doctrine of blame as a subjective element in the punishable lack of fulfillment of economic contracts; that is the problem we want to present. It is true that Decree Law No. 15 on basic norms of economic contracts establishes blame as an indispensable condition in the declaration of lack of fulfillment of a contractual obligation. The problem is based on the question of burden of proof with which the one who alleges that he has not fulfilled the contract for reasons beyond his control has to exonerate himself. It is necessary to be very strict or arbitration would, from the beginning, face a situation of failure if each lack of fulfillment is legitimized on the basis of lack of fulfillment by a third party. Under these circumstances, the entity or enterprise that has not complied and is punished can, in turn, complain about the other entity that has not complied with it. We cannot use the doctrine of blame as an excuse for lack of fulfillment. Since this has come up already in the phase of making contracts, we want to warn strongly about this. Comrades, we want to begin with a spirit of fraternal relations, educational work, helpful work and advice to the enterprises. It is a matter of constructing contractual relations but it is also a matter of beginning the jurisdictional work of the arbiters with the minimum severity required. We appeal to them. On a night like this when we inaugurate their respective responsibilities, we trust that, by fulfilling that duty, they will contribute to the national economy what the people, the government and the party expect from them. Thank you very much.

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SOVIET AGRICULTURE ADVISER NOTES CUBAN DEVELOPMENT

Havana ANAP in Spanish Oct 80 pp 4-5

[Interview with Fedor Timokhin, Soviet agriculture adviser, by Manuel Buendia: "Neither Economic Blockade or Aggressive Tricks of Yankee Imperialism Can Slow Down Advance of Cuban Development"]

[Text] "We can say with satisfaction that neither the economic blockade or the aggressive tricks of Yankee imperialism can slow down the advance of socialist development in Cuba since it has faithful and staunch friends."

Fedor Timokhin, Soviet adviser to the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, stated this when we interviewed him for the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

He added: "In the past two decades since the triumph of the Cuban revolution, our relations have acquired a deep and multifaceted nature. The friendship and solidarity between the USSR and Cuba are an example of new relations between states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

He recalled that during the hard years of the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by imperialism, the countries of the socialist community, especially the USSR, offered the Cuban people disinterested help in defending their revolutionary conquests. "That aid not only let Cuba confront the imperialist tricks but defeat the mercenary intervention at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961, resolve the 1962 Caribbean Crisis peacefully and attain considerable achievements in the development and radical change of the entire structure of the Cuban economy."

After indicating that the CPSU and the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] headed by comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Fidel Castro play an important role in the strengthening and deepening of the unbreakable Cuban-Soviet relations, Timokhin referred to the fruitful exchange of visits by top statesmen from both countries.

Brezhnev's Visit to Cuba

"The visit to Cuba by the secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU in January-February 1974 made a great contribution to the development of Cuban-Soviet relations and the consolidation of Cuban international prestige. As Fidel Castro indicated on that occasion, it was the most important visit that had ever taken place in the history of Cuba."

When L. I. Brezhnev spoke at the meeting held in Havana in honor of his visit, he said: "Millions of persons are promoters today of Soviet-Cuban friendship."

Timokhin recalled that, on that occasion, Brezhnev and Fidel Castro signed a joint Cuban-Soviet statement. Its concrete materialization was the long-term trade agreement and the agreement for economic and technical cooperation for 1976-1980 signed at the beginning of 1976.

[Question] Can you cite some concrete aspects of these 20 years of cooperation between the two countries?

[Answer] About 200 industrial objectives have been constructed in the past 20 years with technical assistance from the Soviet Union to the government of this island of freedom. The amount of economic cooperation during this 5-year period considerably surpasses the total volume in the years before cooperation.

After some moments of silence to collect his thoughts, the top Soviet official provided figures concerning that collaboration.

He said: "The trade exchange between our countries has increased 27 times, reaching more than 4 billion rubles. The Soviet Union supplied Cuba with more than 23,000 tractors, 96,000 automobiles, more than 130 million tons of oil....

"In exchange, the USSR bought 46 million tons of raw sugar, 345,000 tons of nickel concentrate, citrus and other important products from Cuba."

Training of Cuban Technicians

In answer to another question concerning education, the Soviet adviser to the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture reported that, during the years of cooperation between the two countries, more than 3,000 highly-skilled Cuban specialists were trained in the USSR. At this time, there are about 6,000 Cuban students and postgraduate students studying more than 100 specialties in Lenin's country.

He added that there is also broad development in cultural and scientific relations which contributes to the mutual enrichment of both peoples. One example is the Intercosmos program.

Timokhin feels that the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Cuba develops and becomes stronger from year to year. Contacts among mass organizations, ministries and enterprises grow each year. "The Soviet Union does everything possible so that Soviet-Cuban relations will be solider and more effective."

Aid to Agriculture

He then cited the words of Fidel Castro in his speech to the 25th CPSU Congress: "Our people are proud of the relations with your great country. They are an example of the practice of internationalism, mutual understanding, respect and confidence.... Only socialism makes such relations between peoples possible."

Since agriculture is Timokhin's field, we asked him about Soviet aid to Cuba.

"Our country gives multifaceted aid to the fraternal people of Cuba for the development of this important sector. Investments in the agricultural sector increase from year to year, production increases and the supply of agricultural products to the people as well as tractors, combines, machine tools to make parts, chemical products for plant health, agricultural equipment, etc., has improved."

He announced that Soviet and Cuban specialists are working on the problems of mechanization, use of chemicals in agricultural production, construction and exploitation of irrigation systems, development and selection of rice, consolidation of veterinarian and plant health services, conservation and exploitation of land, development of livestock, scientific research and other tasks.

Then he referred to the transformation in the rural sector due to the increase in hospitals, schools and agricultural installations, increased mechanization of agricultural tasks, formation of cooperatives and the creation of peasant free markets. All of this notably improves the standard of living of the peasantry and the supply of agricultural products to the people.

Last, Timokhin recalled that this is the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 27th anniversary of 26 July and the year of the Second Party Congress. "Remembering the glorious revolutionary path of the Cuban people, we can say with satisfaction that neither the economic blockade or the aggressive tricks of Yankee imperialism can slow down the advance of socialist development in Cuba since it has faithful and staunch friends."

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AREAS OF RAISED BEDS SUGARCANE PLANTINGS INCREASED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by E. Barrero: "Raised Beds Sugarcane Plantings to Be Extended to Several Provinces With Black Soil and Poor Drainage"]

[Text] Villa Clara experiment, noted by Fidel at Sugar Growers Congress, to be exploited.

Raised beds sugarcane plantings are to be extended to provinces such as Granma, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, the southern coast of La Habana and other regions where there is black soil with poor drainage which produces losses of up to from 20 to 30 percent of the plant population.

Engineers Sixto Hernandez and Pedro Pablo Acosta of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry explained the work that is to be done in connection with this at the Second Sugarcane Harvest Information Seminar for newspapermen who cover this sector which is in progress at the ministry's vocational school.

They said that the Villa Clara experiment, noted by Fidel at the Sugar Growers Congress, will be exploited by other provinces in which the population and plantation yields are still being considerably affected.

Raised bed or bank — as it is also called — planting consists of digging two furrows, one shallower curving up in the form of a ridge or raised strip of ground and the other deeper to promote drainage.

The [project] heads from the Ministry of the Sugar Industry explained that Jaronu 60-5, which works well for the whole crop, together with Cuba 8751 will be the basic varieties that will be developed in the next few years, along with seven or eight others, which will make up what they describe as a good combination, better than that of previous years.

They asserted that more important than the varieties themselves is the use that is made of them and called on growers to use each of them effectively, both in planting and in cutting according to their characteristics of germination and maturity.

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NEW MECHANIZED VEGETABLE PLANTER UNVEILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Article: "Agustin Hernandez Tells Us About the Stanhay Machine and the Area Where Vegetables Are Being Introduced"]

[Text] Agustin Hernandez, in charge of enterprise vegetables, is the comrade on whom the Stanhay S-870 machines project, which our commander-in-chief referred to in his closing speech at the 16th Sugar Growers Congress, to a large extent depends.

Cuquito, as this efficient technician is known to everyone, spoke for GRANMA:

"The Stanhay is a very complete and sophisticated piece of equipment which in the planting of vegetables offers us an opportunity to get what we want, whether it be in terms of the distance between plants or groups of plants. It also represents a great saving in terms of our labor force, a saving in seeds of between 40 and 50 percent and, of course, because of its precise operation, it assures us of high yields at the end of the harvest.

"It is undeniable," he added, "that the technical complexity of the equipment requires that the operator and all of us who have anything to do with it be trained, but in this aspect of the matter we have not run into any problems since our operators are versatile and, furthermore, have been very much on the ball and ready to accept guidance from the experts and make use of the equipment in the proper way. In our enterprise we at present have three comrades from Granma Province who are being trained for the introduction of this equipment in their province at some future time.

"Another important feature of the Stanhay is that a larger number of plants can be successfully grown. The number that could be planted in a [square] meter before can now be doubled which, of course, means more productive area. Concerning the 4 caballerias [1 caballeria = about 33.5 acres] on which vegetables are being introduced, which we are taking care of in our enterprise, I can tell you that we started on them on 7 January of this year under the guidance of our commander-in-chief who, with his repeated visits, offers us great encouragement in our work and is concerned with each little detail on each of the varieties and species we are planting."

And Hernandez went on:

"Here in the experimental area, we have varieties that can be called unknown or of low consumption to date, high vitamin-content varieties that will enable us to increase our population's consumption of vegetables. Among them, we may list: kohlrabi, cauliflower, leek, Brussels sprouts, parsley, saltwort, eggplant, hot chili pepper, broccoli, mustard, dill, chive, chicory, squash and others for a total of 64.

Finally, in his extensive explanation he emphasized the great advantage of having equipment like the Stanhay with which through computations planting is programmed and holes are punched in the belts, according to the type of seed and the type of planting, by the man in charge of vegetables and the man in charge of mechanization. Furthermore, test raised beds are planted first to avoid any errors in the regular planting.

11,466
CSO: 3010

MEETING DISCUSSES NEW TYPES OF SUGARCANE TO BE USED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by M.A.P.]

[Text] During the 1981 and 1982 plantings, the Barbados 4362 and 42231 varieties (affected by rust and coal respectively) will be completely replaced in the country's canefields.

This was announced by MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] First Vice Minister Raul Trujillo at the inauguration of the Fourth National Conference on Sugarcane Varieties and Seeds which will be in session until tomorrow at the Ministry of the Sugar Industry Training Center.

During his talk, Trujillo made a detailed analysis of the work that has been done on the varietal program since the first specialized conference was held in 1965.

He explained that this Fourth National Conference was being held following a thorough rank-and-file (districts, enterprises and provinces) effort in which 12,500 researchers, professionals, farm workers and farmers studied and analyzed the points to be discussed at the conference that is being inaugurated today.

"The appearance of rust," Trujillo said, "suddenly upset the country's cane cultivation insecticide situation. This disease attacked the Barbados 4362 variety which had been planted on some 30 percent of the country's canefields and the plantations suffered harvest losses of more than 50-60 percent at some mills and in some provinces."

To counter this disease, in the past year a group of 12 varieties that could replace the Barbados was rapidly developed. During the last 2 years of the 5-year period shortly to come to a close, 114,000 hectares were planted with these.

Thirty-four centers for registered seed, coinciding with the same number of agro-industrial sugar-cultivation areas the country is divided into, were set up and a gigantic effort was made to transfer and plant the outstanding varieties so that they could be propagated during the second half of 1979 and this year.

Trujillo emphasized the work that is being accomplished in the geographical shaping of sugarcane cultivation, which has made possible greater utilization of available land, concentration in some areas or recovery of fallow land, [improvement, elimination, etc. of] poorly located or overly wide canefield paths that merely serve

to harbor weeds which work counter to technical farming plans and mechanization.

Proper organization of the land enables us to carry out the definitive irrigation and drainage projects that are so necessary for the development of [high] sugarcane yields.

The productivity of the manual and mechanized labor involved also benefits from the organization of the cane-growing areas into compact blocks of from 75 to 100 hectares (for planting as well as for harvesting) while at the same time the control over and management of farm activities are facilitated.

In connection with this the MINAZ has outlined a plan extending until 1985 which contemplates the organization and concentration of over a half a million small fields into some 20,000 blocks containing similar stocks and varieties and on which the same mechanized farming techniques are used, permitting the increased productivity of both labor force and sugarcane.

Trujillo stressed the research effort in the field of sugar production that has evolved these past few years and encouraged experts and specialists to continue the path they have been following as concerns the agronomic improvement of sugarcane varieties.

Tomorrow morning the 1976-1980 varieties program will be discussed and after that the delegates will meet for different working sessions.

Dioclee Torralbas, a member of the party's Central Committee and minister of the sugar industry, Luis Martell Rosa, secretary general of the Sugarworkers Union, and a delegation from the people of our sister republic, Nicaragua, which is developing its activities in the domain of sugar production, presided over the inaugural ceremony.

11,466
CSO: 3010

CORDE ENTERPRISES SEEN FACING BANKRUPTCY

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 1 C

[Article by Minerva Isa and Tulio Navarrete]

[Text] The deficit enterprises of the Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises (CORDE) will go bankrupt if they do not improve their financial condition, in the opinion of economist Bernardo Vega.

Vega believes that if that situation persists, the only suitable alternative will be to sell those enterprises.

These opinions are contained in the book, "Evaluacion de la Adminstracion de las Empresas de CORDE 1962-1977" [An Evaluation of the Administration of the CORDE Enterprises, 1962-1977], in which Vega analyzes the condition of those enterprises during that period. It was placed in circulation yesterday at La Atarazana Restaurant.

In his conclusions, Vega indicates that the analysis demonstrates "how costly it has been for the nation to subsidize part of the state economic patrimony.

"With the coolness of perception gained from the 19 long years which have passed since the historic events of 1961 and supported by an objective analysis of the figures, we believe that the mystique of the nontransferability of state enterprises must give way to an attitude of withholding investment from nonpriority areas and to a rigorous participation in strategic areas more suited to state activity," he says.

He concludes that "if the deficit enterprises do not improve their situation or their sales, it might well be that they will meet the fate of the eight CORDE enterprises which have already closed their doors, in which case their sale at this time is obviously a more suitable choice."

Vega points out that those enterprises have not contributed to the process of accumulating public capital, nor have they been a motive force in development.

He says that CORDE, acting as a holding company, has made no transfers since 1970 to the national treasury from its net profits as owner of the stocks of 33 public enterprises.

He says the profits it receives from productive enterprises and from its stocks in retail enterprises are used, rather, to subsidize those which are failing, through

loans which are of "doubtful repayment" possibilities. "The 33 enterprises themselves have contributed to the treasury, but at a slower rate than the contributions from the rest of the economy. In addition, a single enterprise--the Tobacco Enterprise--pays 79 percent of all the taxes paid by CORDE enterprises, and the tax rate on cigarettes was increased in 1974," he indicates.

At the same time, if it were not for this, the fiscal income of the CORDE enterprises would not have increased.

Vega says that the number of employees in the 33 enterprises, as well as in the CORDE offices, is excessive with relation to their production and sales. He maintains that sales have increased since 1962 "much less than the national economy, and those enterprises have not demonstrated an agressive sales policy."

The economist, who presents a series of statistical tables in his book, notes that the net profits, before income taxes, in 1962 of all 33 enterprises together were 4 million dollars.

Fifteen years later, in 1977, they had increased to barely 5.2 million, and in 1978 they did not even show any joint profits.

"During those 15 years, 19 enterprises had losses and only 16 accumulated profits. The joint profitmaking potential of those 33 enterprises in 1977 represented barely 8.9 percent on the investment, a rate equal to what is received on term deposits in this country," he indicates. He points out that in no case have the CORDE enterprises stimulated national agricultural production, and he cites Virginia tobacco, cotton, oleaginous products and sisal.

He indicates that in those 15 years, only five enterprises significantly increased their production capacity to cope with increased demand.

The economist maintains that "their contribution to the balance of payments decreased because their exports dropped compared to the volume of exports before 1962 (salt, gypsum, marble), and they were unable to replace imports with local products.

"In addition, their deficits and working capital requirements were financed in part with foreign loans at commercial rates and terms. In 1978, CORDE and its enterprises owed 75.6 million dollars--6 percent of our foreign debt," he says.

Vega says that CORDE and its enterprises established, during those 15 years, "a whole infrastructure of created interests linked to the enterprises."

He adds that "this includes surplus workers and employees who resist being laid off; the interests of political parties in managing those enterprises, so that they can place more party members in them and obtain funds; a network of suppliers of goods and services for them, etc.

"This entire infrastructure would resist the transfer of these enterprises to the private sector."

Vega also concludes that few of the CORDE enterprises have the characteristics usually applicable to the "state enterprise, which typically has come about at the initiative of the state--and not as a political accident--in the Third World."

Vega referred to one of the recommendations contained in his book concerning the sale, in some cases entire and in others partial, of the stocks which CORDE owns.

He said that the book differs from previous studies published by the Economic Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the Dominican Republic, because it is the work of a single author, and the specific subject is the evaluation of the administration of the CORDE enterprises during the 16 years from 1962 to 1977.

Vega was the main speaker at the ceremony introducing his fifth book on economics. The economist has published three works on archaeology. The ceremony was attended by the vice president of the republic, Jacobo Majluta; the director of CORDE, Dr Mario Fernandez; Pedor Troncoso Sanchez, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Dominican Republic; Jose del Castillo, president of the Manuel Garcia Arevalo Foundation; and Jose Miguel Bonetti, president of the Dominican Industrial Society, among others.

8735
CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS ELECTIONS, REFORMS IN COJUTEPEQUE

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The members of the Revolutionary Government Junta reemphasized in Cojutepeque "that the present regime is a temporary one and that among its priority actions are elections in which the citizenry, formed into political parties, can select its future government."

The junta visited Cojutepeque, the departamental seat of Cuscatlan, yesterday, in another of its trips into the interior of the country to maintain personal contact with the inhabitants and get to know their problems and most urgent needs, according to official sources.

Of the five members of the junta, the only one absent was Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez who, according to an official bulletin, was not able to go due to an urgent engagement in the capital, but he sent cordial greetings to the people.

In addition to the members of the junta, several ministers and subsecretaries were present, and the authorities of all of the municipalities of the Department of Cuscatlan, as well as the local inhabitants, listened to the visiting officials.

The four members of the junta spoke of the breadth of the political, economic and social reforms which every day are becoming more secure. The official bulletin indicates that the government leaders were in agreement in assuring that the revolutionary process based on the Proclamation of the Armed Forces of 15 October 1979, "is irreversible" and they stressed that "the basis of success is and will continue to be the participation of all elements in the country, always with the goal of favoring all the people, especially the most needy majority classes: the peasants, workers and underprivileged."

At this event, which took place in the Cojutepeque City Hall, the officials said, "everything is changed in comparison with the situation that existed in the country before 15 October" and that "the oligarchy has disappeared and riches have stopped being a spectacle since now, thanks to the agrarian reform, the nationalization of the bank and of foreign trade, social justice has begun to be meted out, and the land belongs to those who work it, the peasants."

It is reported that at the request of several citizens, a minute of silence was observed in honor of Dr Mario Zamora Rivas, who was from Cojutepeque and was assassinated this year.

9204
CSO: 3010

MILITARY GRADUATES ARE NATION'S FUTURE

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 14

[Speech by Col Roberto de Jesus Monterrosa, director of the Armed Forces Studies Center [CEFA], at the Center's graduation ceremonies on 7 November 1980; place not given]

[Excerpt] "The armed forces are, by our criterion, essentially democratic and the defender of the people's rights," said Col Roberto de Jesus Monterrosa, director of the Armed Forces Studies Center, in a speech given yesterday at graduation ceremonies for several army officers and addressed specifically to them. Colonel Monterrosa's remarks were essentially as follows:

"In the case of military solidarity and esprit de corps, this is quite obvious (referring to solidarity with the victories of others). We feel that it is in you--as it was in ourselves and in earlier generations, and as it will be in those to come--that the army triumphs and advances. For that reason, as a first thought, let me tell you that in each of you I see the entire army of the republic. And from this thought, as simple as it is important, springs logically, in a flash, a contemplation of the immediate as well as the distant future. In other words, the second thought is this: Each one of you is the future of the country, and we are not thinking of a future which is too distant, or at all distant. Remember that time, which used to be measured in centuries, is now measured in decades, 5-year periods, years, months and even hours. You know only too well how the winds change and how people pass from the scene. But here we are entering the maelstrom of extremely grave danger. Does this mean we must permit ourselves to be carried away by the whirlpool and that there are no longer any permanent values to defend? Here, gentlemen, is the third thought, which seems to contradict the others! Listen carefully: We, in the midst of the whirlpool, in the midst of the fire, like the petrified sentry of Pompeii, must keep ourselves secure. Are we speaking, perhaps of hanging on to fleeting schemes, to outdated ways of thinking, to established interests, to irremediable vices, to traditions which do not make sense? We ask you, as gentlemen, to hear us with good will! Because this is the most timely moment, the most dramatic circumstance, in which we, the military, must validate, in all its enormous significance, the position of firmness which defines and characterizes us. And there is one great truth which is so simple and solid that many reject it indifferently: Only he can remain firm who knows where he is standing, on what foot he is standing, and, better yet, who knows he is standing on both feet.

"May we expand these ideas a little? Because we carry them very deep within us, and that is why we want to express them. It is because we believe that these ideas are a part of military honor, of the ethics and mystique of the men who bear arms. We believe that human life, like the entire universe, which is the work of God, is ruled by certain standards. Each people in particular, and in this case our Salvadoran people, is the expression of his power. And we, called to a sublime and special vocation in the defense of this portion of the divine inheritance, know from the first that we must respect that people and those who follow.

"For this reason we venture to say that, while it is true that there are armies in the totalitarian countries--and it has even been said that the army is, in itself, a neutral institution, capable of functioning in democracies as well as in absolutist regimes—the truth is that armies, where they serve totalitarian regimes, are forging their own vocation and presenting the grotesque spectacle of an historic contradiction. Let history itself be witness to this statement. The armed forces are, by our criterion, essentially democratic and the defender of the rights of the people."

Referring to the concept of war and peace, Monterrosa said, "While it is true that under special and temporary circumstances, war is like an iron band encircling peace, under normal conditions it must be a true and solid peace from which the specter of war keeps its distance." And he explained "that our peace must be so great, so solid, so enjoyable and brotherly that it will in itself be the best assurance against any war."

8735
CSO: 3010

REAGAN INFLUENCE ON U.S. PRESS VIEWS TOWARD REGION NOTED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "American Newspapers Change Their Outlook on Guatemala and the Social Situation in Central America"]

[Text] The foreign investment in Central American was reduced by over half a billion dollars as a result of the implementation of the human rights policy promoted by President Carter's administration. The violation of the aforementioned rights increased, and the dissociation from the United States grew.

In the case of Guatemala, the government was criticized for violating human rights, the U.S. military aid was halted and, simultaneously, the political violence increased and the capital went abroad. This statement was made by THE MIAMI HERALD, in an article signed by Alfonso Chardy, published in the financial supplement on Monday, 17 November.

It is interesting to analyze the way in which the American newspapers are changing their outlook on the Central American situation since Mr Ronald Reagan won the elections in the United States.

THE MIAMI HERALD quotes the statements made by President-elect Reagan in Los Angeles at the first press conference that he held after the election, declaring that he was opposed to the line pursued by the United States keeping that country aloof from nations which are basically friendly, as a result of disagreements stemming from some aspect of human rights, with the subsequent discovery that the result has been the loss of all human rights in that nation.

According to THE MIAMI HERALD, it is the opinion of American businessmen that the human rights policy destabilized governments friendly to the United States, to the detriment of United States economic interests.

The president of Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr David Rockefeller, remarked in Rio de Janeiro after visiting five South American countries: "I believe that the Reagan administration will take a more pragmatic view of Latin American problems."

The aforementioned newspaper points out that the projection of the human rights policy has been connected with United States military and financial aid, affecting governments which are anticommunist and in favor of business.

Reagan's election has been giving increased indications that the businessmen are resuming an attitude marked by confidence, in contrast to the attitude that was evinced upon observing the flight of capital from a Central America in a state of upheaval.

2909
CSO: 3010

LIBERAL CANDIDATE SUAZO CORDOVA PRAISES CONSTITUTION, PARTY

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova was named the presidential candidate for the Rodista National Movement at the convention which took place yesterday at Danli, El Paraiso.

The official presentation of the liberal candidate marked the beginning of his electoral campaign in that city, a campaign which will continue at the national level until next year's elections.

The president of the National Consituent Assembly stated in his speech that his government will work with the most honest and capable men to further the development of Honduras.

He categorically stated that on election day they will get the votes of all the liberals although there are campaigns in progress which tend to hinder the unity which should prevail in the red-white-red party.

Threesome for Peace

Suazo Cordova, the political heir of the "lion of liberalism," Modesto Rodas Alvarado, said that workers, peasants and private enterprise form a threesome for peace, a key support for the social tranquillity we are now experiencing.

In this context it has been demonstrated, in his opinion, that we Hondurans are sufficiently capable of solving our own problems without needing to resort to the importation of exotic theories.

Democratic Constitution

The Rodista leader, applauded by hundreds of fellow party members from various parts of the country, stressed that the new constitution of the republic will express "the longing of the people for recovery and peace.

"In it, we are not going to trample on the workers and peasants; we will try to consolidate their gains, but we will never be against private enterprise or fail to respect it," Suazo Cordova emphasized.

In another connection, he explained that the National Constituent Assembly is practicing true administrative austerity and hence no action will be taken which is contrary to the economic interests of the people.

He asserted that the liberal officials of the present acting government are working under instructions to that effect, realizing that public administration must not be treated as a personal domain but should be exercised for the benefit of the people.

Call for Registration

The Liberal Party (PL) presidential candidate called upon his followers to get their documents in order and register if they have not already done so, so that they will be able to vote in future elections.

With faith in God and in the spirit of Rodas Alvarado, Suazo Cordova ended his speech by asserting that he will win in the 1981 elections and promised to form a government of unity.

9204
CSO: 3010

CST LEADER REAFFIRMS WORKER UNITY AT FSLN RALLY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 7

[Speech by Ivan Garcia, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST); date and place not given]

[Text] Speech by Comrade Ivan Garcia, secretary general of the CST, on behalf of the mass organizations in our country and the Union Coordinating Association of Nicaragua:

The united people will never be defeated!

The armed people will never be crushed!

Comrade members of the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]; comrades on the National Reconstruction Government Junta; comrades on the Council of State; my brothers in mass and union organizations; my worker brothers in general:

I felt that I should make several remarks today, as the people of Managua reaffirm once again their solidarity with and unqualified support for the National Reconstruction Government and the vanguard of this revolutionary process, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Since the very day of the revolutionary triumph, 19 July, we workers have been giving an example, but even more than that, pursuing a policy consistent with the national reconstruction process.

We have seen how despite our major limitations and the degree of poverty in which we still live, the workers have been exerting intense efforts, as I pointed out previously, to get this country's economy moving again and to rebuild Sandino's homeland. And if we have not, take a look at the attitude of the workers in factories, take a look at the attitude of the workers in the fields, devoting themselves day after day, hour after after, minute after minute to boosting production, convinced that to the extent to which we workers boost output, we will be moving forward in consolidating and developing the Sandinist People's Revolution. This is also a good time to point out that while our workers and our people are exerting these efforts, a number of hesitant, reactionary sectors are joining the counterrevolution instead of becoming part of the national reconstruction process.

During this entire year we workers have given evidence of our unity; we have progressed in our unity, convinced that worker unity is fundamental for developing and preserving the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The union organizations in this country recently took a big step forward along this path and set up the Union Coordinating Association of Nicaragua. On the same occasion we denounced the opposition to national unity voiced by several parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Democratic Conservative Party and others. We workers can see how instead of joining in the call for national unity so fervently voiced by the FSLN and our people, they are engaged in efforts contrary to national unity and the national reconstruction process.

The union organizations belonging to the Union Coordinating Association of Nicaragua, and the mass organizations of the FSLN reaffirm their desire for unity. We appeal to patriotic sectors to join us in the tasks of national reconstruction and we point out once again that the workers and the people in general will know how to respond to the maneuvers of the reactionaries and the imperialists.

Long live the Council of State!

Long live the National Reconstruction Government Junta!

Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front!

8743
CSO: 3010

PARTIES, COSEP SCORED FOR CREATING 'ARTIFICIAL CRISIS'

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The political game being played directly by the minority rightwing political parties has been completely exposed. They sent up the trial balloon of the "artificial crisis," which was burst by our people's revolutionary energy, thus relegating them to total political isolation.

These tiny groups, the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], PCD [Democratic Conservative Party], PSC and PSD, which call themselves parties, employed the "scissors tactic." On one side they essayed their principal attacks against Sandinism and staged "the withdrawal" from the Council of State and, after their failure, they are now presenting their other apparently good-natured side of wanting to help "resolve" the situation. A vain endeavor, because with their nationwide rally the masses have put things in their place.

These parties have been meeting and making joint pronouncements to prepare for their political maneuver. They intensified their activities in recent weeks:

1) On page 9 of the 5 November issue of LA PRENSA, these groups published a joint, proimperialist pronouncement supporting IAPA [Inter-American Press Association]. The declaration was signed, in fact, by PCD, PSD, MDN and several reactionary representatives of economic and trade union organizations. The operation was without doubt directed by these political groups.

2) On 6 November LA PRENSA published a news item in which the MDN extended an invitation to other "political parties" and "worker federations" (page 9).

3) On 9 November LA PRENSA reported on a meeting of these parties to make common cause with the MDN. Once again these groups announced that they would be meeting with representatives of economic and trade union organizations.

4) In addition, these groups, the PSD, PCD, MDN and PSC to be exact, have been advertising their radio programs on Saturday and Sunday (see LA PRENSA, 8 November, page 12).

5) To create an atmosphere of suspense, the day before the assembly of the Council of State they spread the rumor that they would probably withdraw from the council meeting. A radio station broadcast the item, in fact, and what is more, a cable agency publicized the account internationally.

6) Early this week the most reactionary leaders of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] published a full-page communique in LA PRENSA containing their main attacks against the revolutionary process in the political, economic and social spheres.

It is easy to demonstrate that these political and social attacks are the same ones that the minority rightwing groups had previously been leveling at Sandinism. In other words, it is plain to see that these parties had indicated how the pronouncement should read.

7) The COSEP statement contains the same basic attacks on Sandinism as the minority groups themselves had previously launched. To be more exact, these political arguments had already been published on page 5 of the 4 November issue of LA PRENSA under the amusing title of "Resolutions of the Great Conservative Convention."

These are the same attacks that the MDN has spread around overseas by means of a "canned" interview with Robelo on a Peruvian TV channel.

The Mobilization of the People Will Expose the Minority

The energetic mobilization of our people in defense of the Council of State, in defense of the people, in defense of national unity has exposed these tiny political groups. Seeing themselves exposed, they tried the other blade of the scissors...The first blade was like a "tragedy" with the note of suspense that they created in spreading the rumor of their withdrawal from the council... but now their tactics, once exposed, are like a comedy.

The PCD is now publishing a pronouncement claiming that it "is worried about the dangers confronting the revolution" and, like midnight virgins, proposing "eight points for freedom," thus endeavoring to fool its own members. They portray themselves as negotiators and as "doctors" of the revolution when they themselves are the disease, when they themselves have staged the "artificial crisis."

If we analyze their "points for freedom," we see that they are nothing new. They are contained in the COSEP pronouncement of early last week and are also listed on page 5 of the Tuesday 4 November issue of LA PRENSA, where they outline their electioneering platform and even call for the "organization of nationwide campaigns."

The above shows that the farce has been exposed. With their latest communique they have again unmasked themselves. Their so-called "points for freedom" do not contain a single point that would benefit the people.

There is not a single proposal, suggestion or idea that would be of benefit to the people. They are only trying to gain more political space, because the masses have narrowed it so much with their nationwide mobilizations.

The people are mobilizing and calling for unity with the honest, not the charlatans. They are calling for national unity against imperialism and to rebuild the homeland. Meanwhile, these tiny groups are against unity and for imperialism.

They have been cutting themselves up with their "scissors tactics." The energetic masses continue to take to the streets to forge national unity against imperialism and the reactionaries and for the homeland and the revolution.

8743
CSO: 3010

PCD URGES EVALUATION, REVISION OF REVOLUTION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, conscious of and concerned about the dangers confronting the Nicaraguan Revolution, both because of the internal shortcomings and diversions of its usufructuaries and on account of their repercussions and consequences in other countries, mainly in neighboring nations and those without whose support and aid it would not have been able to achieve its triumph of 19 July 1979, echoes the timely call for national unity voiced by Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro in her message of 7 November to the Government Junta and to all Nicaraguans. Moreover, in the wake of political development in recent days, the National Reconstruction Government Junta has come out insistently for national unity and political pluralism.

The Conservative Party feels that the current situation can and must urgently be assessed by the political forces in our country that made up the complex front of combat unity without which victory would not have come over the Somoza dictatorship, both in the armed struggle and in the no less difficult field of international politics.

Unfortunately, this national unity front, originally based on a clear-cut and open political pluralism, was not structured with the legal and political solidity that the historic juncture and democratic realities required. Thus, amid the interplay of partisan and personal ambitions and ideological preponderances, it has gradually deteriorated and has practically been displaced by mounting mistrust of government plans and by confrontations between ever broader segments of the Nicaraguan people with the single party system that they seek to establish in Nicaragua.

This trend, which runs counter to democratic pluralism, and the Marxist direction and orientation of the government party have to a degree placed the Nicaraguan Revolution outside our country's historical context and hemispheric realities in geographic and geopolitical terms. Recent political changes via elections in countries in the Americas have more sharply outlined this context, leaving little room for more or less confusing moves towards orbits and systems outside the continent. Under these circumstances, it is all the more obvious that our Nicaraguan Revolution will be able to develop as revolutionarily as it wants only in accordance with the democratic parameters of the West and, more specifically, of the American continent. In fact, it was based on such an agreement and under the auspices of the Organization of American States that the Nicaraguan people

carried out their revolution. This ideological position was clearly embodied in the government program promulgated on 18 June 1979 by the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

In light of the dangers threatening our revolution and in light of the serious economic situation that in the months to come could reach catastrophic levels and cause painful developments for our long-suffering people, a supreme effort is required to consolidate a national unity capable of staving off these tremendous evils.

The revolutionary process must be immediately reassessed and made to square with original projects, with the government program of 18 June 1979, which contained the revolution's commitment to the Nicaraguan people and to the democratic governments of the continent that lent it their most resolute support.

The Democratic Conservative Party feels that the assessment we have called for must be begun as soon as possible. The following would be the main points to this end:

I. Pluralist organization of the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

II. Restructuring the Council of State with a balanced representation of political forces and eliminating the military presence on it.

III. Establishment of authentically national Armed Forces and police, without the partisan designation and nature that they currently have, as set forth in Point 1.12 of the Political Area of the 18 June 1979 Government Program and Article 24 of the Fundamental Statute.

IV. Full guarantees of freedom of the press and of information, as called for in Point 1.4 of the Political Area of the 18 June 1979 Government Program, and revoking Decrees 511 and 512, which encroach on this freedom.

V. Compliance with Point 1.1 of the Political Area of the government program in connection with the legislation needed for the organization and unfettered operations of political parties without ideological discrimination and on an equal footing.

VI. Establishment of a multiparty commission to draw up an electoral bill that the Government Junta would have to submit to the Council of State under Article 18 (as amended) of the Fundamental Statute, as well as a Law of Municipalities.

VII. Setting specific dates for municipal elections and the election of members of the Constitutional Assembly, and specifying the nature of these elections according to the provisions of Article 28 of the Fundamental Statute.

VIII. Setting a date for the restructured Council of State to draw up the draft political constitution called for in the Fundamental Statute.

IX. Revision of the laws permitting unjust confiscations and attachments of private property; the elimination, in practice, of arbitrary and illegal measures against owners, and review of cases of obvious and proven injustice.

X. Compliance with the recommendations of the International Commission of Jurists and the OAS Human Rights Commission, mainly in connection with the autonomy of and respect for the judiciary and the improper functioning of the special tribunals.

XI. Publication of the general budget of the nation, and informing the public as to the use and handling of budget items, as well as of the confiscated assets that the state is administering.

XII. Revision of study programs and educational policy, based on the right of parents to choose what kind of education their children ought to receive, a right enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the Revolutionary Government promised to respect.

XIII. Based on the temporary nature of the current government, an agreement on the quickest and most appropriate process enabling our people to decide the definitive course of their revolution through free and honest elections.

Immediate consideration of these points and others that might emerge by all of the country's political forces would strengthen the revolution and avert the danger of confrontations and violence among Nicaraguans, because we would be resolving our problems and differences in the civilized and democratic way that befits a people who struggled for their self-determination and freedom in opposition to any sort of outside control and oppression.

Managua, 12 November 1980
Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua
God, Order, Justice
National Executive Council
Clemente Guido, National Coordinator
Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Political Secretary

8743
CSO: 3010

EDUCATION VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 9

[Interview with the vice minister of public education, Dr Miguel de Castilla, by Adriano Guillen; date and place not given]

[Text] The vice minister of public education, Dr Miguel de Castilla, has granted LA PRENSA an interview on the work-study program, an issue of major interest to Nicaraguans.

Dr Castilla began by saying: "I understand LA PRENSA's interest in posing direct questions to me regarding the charge leveled at the work-study program in connection with its Marxist-Leninist theoretical roots. I understand this in the sense that even before 19 July the enemies of our revolution have accused our leaders and accused our revolution to the effect that we were going to be a second Cuba or that all of our economic and cultural programs were going to be brought in from communist countries. In light of this charge against our revolution, and due to the very fact that it calls itself a revolution (because it is, and one of the best, even before 19 July, when Ernesto Cardenal said that we were going to be a new Nicaragua, not a new Cuba), it is to be expected that our people with very low levels of political instruction and the enemies of the revolution, the traitorous bourgeoisie and the imperialists would try to tie this in with and to find in every Education Ministry project the characteristics of an ideology that is strange to them.

"I am asserting," he continued, "that the work-study program stems basically from national needs and has a national background, not from the precise moment of the revolution but from 10, 12, 20 years of ongoing education, such as the rural teachers school in Esteli, which was developed under Point 4 of the American program, whereby the students grew their own food.

"This is a Nicaraguan project, and we are proud of it," the vice minister stressed. "It is a project by Nicaraguans, and

what bothers us is not that they think it is a program with influences from outside our society and our own brains, but that the comrades who so criticize the program think that our people do not have the ability and are offending the intelligence of our people and of the intellectuals allied with our people, this country's progressive and revolutionary intellectuals.

"It bothers us that they think that we needed, that our guerrilla leaders, for example, needed Cuba or other revolutions to wage war in this country.

"It bothers us that they think that in order to formulate our health care and economic programs we have to turn to other brains to pursue the programs that our people and progressive intellectuals are carrying out in this country. That is what bothers us, because they underestimate us. In this regard, I want to assert definitively, once and for all, the following (it's a shame that as late as today I still have the opportunity to say this, because if they don't believe us, it's their problem): the work-study program that will be conducted from 1 to 20 December is a program born of production needs, since the schools will be open when the four commodities are being harvested. Students have traditionally dropped out of school during this period because a lot of them join the harvest and don't go back to school because they have lost a lot of days. We have to lend continuity to the most Nicaraguan teaching development in our country, the CNA, since the schools were founded in 1875 during the era of the conservatives. The closest forerunner of this project is the National Literacy Campaign."

Common Ground in Capitalism and Socialism

Castilla mentioned that the common ground between the capitalist and socialist theories of education is the result of historical experience. "To us these are historical needs for our educational system in its ongoing search for new educational methods to break with Somizist education and create a new kind of man who will lend continuity to the revolution. I would like to make it absolutely clear that the work-study program was formulated in the Education Ministry, with ANDEN, in other words, with this country's teachers, with student organizations and with parents," the vice minister said emphatically.

"It is our specific educational and production needs that force us to propose and pursue projects such as this one," he added.

Philosophical Foundations

Question: With regard to your argument about the national origin of the work-study program, I would like to remind you that the material that LA PRENSA had in its possession...

Answer: No, the minister quickly said. The material that you had in your possession, the pamphlet "Philosophical and Psychological Foundations of the Work-Study Principle," which is from Cuba, 10 pamphlets that were distributed in the occupational guidance and professional training workshop of my ministry, is different from the work-study project. The work-study project is being worked out in the educational programming division of the Planning Vice Ministry. The other thing was a very specific seminar by the school counselors.

Question: But that material will be used by the school counselors nationwide. And the only one of the 10 documents that deals with the philosophical principle of work-study is the Cuban Marxist-Leninist document, which talks about the training of young people through work-study to develop themselves as young communists to establish a socialist society that will eventually become communist. And it is a publication of the Cuban Education Ministry.

Answer: To respond to your concerns in this regard, I will tell you first that it was not the Occupational Guidance and Professional Training Section that drew up the work-study program. These are two different things. The seminar was for the theoretical, conceptual and technical training of our school counselors throughout the country, basically for their everyday work in intermediate schooling institutes. But the entire student community, even the school janitors, are involved in the work-study program. It is the Educational Policy Division of the Education Ministry Planning Department that is formulating the work-study program, which has been printed in pamphlets that are going to be distributed nationwide, he emphasized while presenting me a copy.

Question: But isn't the material that they studied at the workshop going to be applied by the counselors in performing their functions?

Answer: Of course, the vice minister answered, adding:

The Right to Culture

[Answer continued] But what is the story with this document? As of 19 July 1979 our country won the right to universal culture, when it fought behind the vanguard of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]. An extraordinary list of forbidden books was found at customshouses. In August 1979 we wondered who might have the three volumes of Karl Marx' "Das Kapital" and we looked for the people who might have hidden them away. In Costa Rica this literature is right next to Reader's Digest books, and it was banned here, my interviewee reminded me.

To continue, it was my job to study education over the last 100 years in our country and to demonstrate the degree of "Pentagonization" of education in our

country since 1952, since Truman's Point 4. The program was supervised directly from Washginton, and the ODECAROCART books were part of an imperialist plan in Central America. The 1974 educational plan was worked out by American experts with a small counterpart group of three Nicaraguan experts in Somoza's Education Ministry. There was no chance for progressive UNESCO thought at the time.

But the former teachers and experts at the Education Ministry have now won the right to inform themselves, and each Friday we instruct them by means of a Nicaraguan lecturer and by combatting previous practices.

We believe that the method of historic and dialectical materialism has been verified as a scientific method of grasping reality.

We think we can predict developments so that we can plan them perfectly, so that social developments do not take place on their own. Somozism and the bourgeoisie were interested in concealing reality, but we cannot refuse to learn these methods and apply them along with others such as American pragmatism. So then, the big commotion over a Marxist-Leninist document is countered by the right that our people won, and it is the people who are making use of this right at the state level. We are not bashful revolutionaries, as in the past, when we had to hide "Che" Guevara's books from which we learned socialist planning.

Question: Nevertheless, a number of books have currently been taken out of circulation in Nicaragua; works by Sweezy, Betelheim that were part of an INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform] were not distributed.

Answer: No, that cannot be, de Castilla replied.

Question: I would like to get back to the work-study program. You said that the ministry is interested in meeting current production needs through the program. But hasn't it taken into account the level of unemployment among laborers and peasant farmers? Isn't the ministry's proposal a bit unrealistic in this sense?

Answer: We have proposed three ways of pursuing the project. One, work at schools, whereby the state is going to save a lot of cordobas having students fix school furniture. Two, work in the communities, where we are going to save enormous amounts of cordobas putting up blocks of houses, cleaning ponds, ditches, forests. And three, coffee production work.

Who do we think are going to be involved? The people who have always been involved. We are simply declaring an official vacation break so that they do not drop out, so that, instead, they get the school's permission to work in the coffee harvest. It is not true, then, that we are going to bring 5,000 new workers into the coffee, cotton and sugarcane harvests. We hope that most of the students remain in the communities, concluded Miguel de Castilla Y Urbina, the vice minister of education who is responsible for educational planning in Nicaragua.

Question: Getting back to a previous point, when you quite correctly noted a historical development as the "Pentagonization" of education, I would like to convey to you through this question a concern that parents have expressed in the pages of LA PRENSA. Isn't our school system becoming "Cubanized"? Since the topic is so important, however, I would like to ask you for another interview right now.

Answer: Bring the necessary documentation in this regard, because this is a delicate and very serious matter that I am, of course, willing to take up publicly in any conspicuous forum. Of course I will grant you the interview that you are asking for, Vice Minister de Castilla concluded politely.

8743
CSO: 3010

CUS PROTESTS INCREASING DECLINE OF LABOR FREEDOM

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 10-A

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Committee for Labor Unity (CUS) has accused the present Nicaraguan Government of committing a number of abuses, from union persecution to persecution of public employees in that nation.

CUS made the accusation during the 12th regional congress of the Confederation of Central American Workers (CTCA-ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers]) held in San Jose at the end of October and the beginning of November.

The participating delegations also brought up aspects of employment and underemployment, worker education and social and economic problems in Central America.

Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan representative to CUS, Jose Espinoza Navas, said that a special phenomenon is taking place in his country, since in that nation the "democratic revolutionary forces which created the revolution are only used as traveling companions for delegations going to other countries, and that they have no right to express their opinions, since that is an exclusive right of the direct representatives or leaders of Sandinism."

He said that in Nicaragua there is no right to strike, nor can collective conventions be held, and anyone who does so is arrested.

He also said that in that nation "we find ourselves in a Sandinist revolution which has created a powerful, total mechanism which enters all national levels, from the school to the army, and promotes the idea that there is no room for any other tendency, and that the objectives they fought for are daily becoming further and further away from the true goals of that people."

In another part of his accusation, Mr Espinoza said that Sandinist Maj Tomas Borge has accused the CUS of instigating the problems at Bluefields, where, according to reports, there were popular uprisings last month because of displeasure with the Sandinist government.

He added that a similar situation occurred in Esteli, "where the Sandinist militia destroyed the CUS offices and took away all the furniture."

Finally, he said that the present situation of the free and democratic trade unions and the public employees is extremely difficult, since the government of that country has vowed it will destroy the CUS because it is antirevolutionary.

He said the struggle against dictatorship in Nicaragua has become something worse, and that it is believed much will have to be done in that nation to achieve total liberation.

8735
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR DENIES GOVERNMENT CRISIS--The Nicaraguan ambassador in our country, Javier Chamorro, says that that country is not in crisis, as it has been made to appear in international news items published here, and that there is an orchestrated attempt to make that country seem to be in crisis. Mr Chamorro referred to well-known events such as those at Nandaime, where the political party led by Alfonso Robelo was prevented from carrying out a proselytizing demonstration, and he said that that was due to a current law which prohibits political activity and also because at that time, security measures were being taken in view of events which were expected in the northern zone. He also said that the reason for the withdrawal of several groups from the Council of State was to make it appear that there is an internal crisis in the country, but this is not so, the ambassador said. In addition, concerning the news items about incursions into Honduras, he said this is also an orchestration to try to pretend that a state of crisis exists in Nicaragua. "All these maneuvers are part of a premeditated plan of groups and sectors which, along with the Nicaraguan right, are trying to destabilize the revolutionary process," he emphasized. Ambassador Javier Chamorro said the Government Junta has complete popular support and that Nicaragua is moving toward reconstruction and consolidation of the revolutionary process. In addition, he said that the government's plan will continue with its characteristics of freedom, a mixed economy and political pluralism. [Text] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Nov 80 p 2] 8735

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COMMENTARY URGES STRONGER POLICY INITIATIVES ON CARIBBEAN

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 23 Nov 80 pp 4-6

[Commentary by Jorge Olavarria: "Venezuela's Role on the Critical Caribbean Scene"]

[Text] Mr Reagan's election as president of the United States will certainly not be "blameworthy" for the imminent and almost inevitable development of certain critical trouble spots in the area next to Venezuela, which could (everything is potentially explosive in the world in which we live) have complex consequences both inside Venezuela and internationally, in the broadest sense of the word.

But "blameworthy" or not, the Reagan affair could be one of those self-motivating prejudices that of their own strength force men to behave as people think they are supposed to behave, even though they do not intend or want to do so. In any case, the preexistence of intensely critical trouble spots that could be damaging to Venezuela's interests and security in the short or medium run is a fact that with Reagan, without Reagan, for Reagan or against Reagan (or what he is thought to represent) we will have to confront and grapple with.

Outlined in its most elementary terms, the scenario is one of a widespread "collapsible" situation in a group of tiny countries in the Caribbean area that have no economic or political weight on a world level but that carry considerable weight in terms of their strategic position. The small island of Grenada is the most eloquent illustration of this point, but it is not the only one. On the continent itself, Guyana and Suriname are states that could be "kidnaped" by powerplays (almost police powerplays) that would suddenly place them in the orbit of the superpower outside the continent, so that they could thus serve as permanent bases for subverting Brazil's socially most sensitive region, the northeast, or Venezuela's economically most vulnerable region, which is virtually within hand's reach of Guyana. Skipping the always potentially critical scenarios in the dozen or so minicountries in the Antilles chain that stretches from Puerto Rico to Trinidad, and without analyzing the internal situation in the Bahamas archipelago right off the Florida coast, and above and beyond Cuba, we must focus on the traditionally explosive trouble spot of the island of Hispaniola, with Haiti, the continent's poorest and most backward country, and the Dominican Republic, which is apparently splashing about with difficulty in the midst of seeming democratic stability. Jamaica has just surprised a great many people and is a sort of "consolation prize" amid a generally adverse panorama. This panorama's main trouble spot, marked by the most brutal and bloodthirsty violence, in which Venezuela is inevitably involved, is the tiny country of El Salvador.

El Salvador

Its statistics should not fool us. Twenty-one thousand square kilometers and a population of 5 million, half of whom live in cities, give a population density of 238 inhabitants per square kilometer.El Salvador has one-fifth the territory of its neighbors Honduras and Guatemala, but double Honduras' population and almost half Guatemala's, whose population density is just 64 inhabitants per square kilometer. Such statistics are not, of course, unwarranted. El Salvador has fertile lands, a good climate and the highest degree of industrial development in Central America. Politically, however, El Salvador has had to endure an oligarchical structure that is stubborn, pigheaded and blind to everything that signifies social progress. The complexities of its internal political schemings are irrelevant to the fact that for a long time now, and without anyone bothering to notice it, El Salvador had been in a classic prerevolutionary situation, to which an institutional solution was not found; on the contrary, it became worse and worse until what we are seeing today was unleashed. If the matter had been left alone, perhaps it would have had the same outcome, but confined within this small country. Today, however, it is impossible for any revolutionary movement to give out on its own; rather, it immediately becomes part of the polarization involving the "antis" that are automatically triggered by their opposite, the "pros." Salvadorans are being killed today with arms and ammunition and political or strategic support from overseas. Oddly enough, it is an open secret that the final outbreak of the daily and macabre spectacle of assassins and more or less clandestine, waylaying assassinations waited until after the U.S. elections. An open confrontation in Central America would obviously have had an impact both on the American election itself and on the United States' actual behavior towards the conflict. Now, with the cards on the table for the new hand that will have to play them, with the load of prejudices he shoulders and the no less heavy burden of promises and threats, the El Salvador issue poses a dilemma without simple answers or quick solutions. On the one hand, American military aid to the Salvadoran Junta is obvious and open, just as Venezuelan economic aid is undeniable, and just as Mr Napoleon Duarte's affinities with the ruling party in Venezuela are undeniable. On the other, it is true that at least some opposition sectors, which have an irreversible tendency to cluster around the group connected with the Castro-Sandinist faction, are receiving economic and military aid from these two centers. With the lines thus drawn, we do not yet know how long the conflict can last as it presently being waged. This would punish the masses senseless, slowly but surely erode the prestige of a government that is showing itself incapable of controlling this anarchy and linger until the occasion presented itself for a change in the wake of a power vacuum (as happened in Cuba) or a collapse and flight (as happened in Nicaragua). We do not know whether this is or is not the strategy that has been planned. But what we do know is that as a result of those strange and at times unpredictable paths of politics, Venezuela and the United States are de facto allies and supporters of the Government Junta of El Salvador. Developments over the next few months will prompt numerous and complex conflicts, but the final confrontation...or its outcome, is a terrifying dilemma. If El Salvador falls within the Soviet orbit, we will have a small country of 5 million inhabitants concentrated in an area of 20,000 square kilometers, with a Pacific coastline and bordering on Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, acting as a pincer, along with Nicaragua, for the

immediate destabilization of the governments and the zone and their potential fall within the other orbit of power. If, on the other hand, Mr Reagan, the Republican, does what he is expected to do, he will do what Mr Johnson, the Democract, did when he sent 40,000 Marines into the Dominican Republic, based only on the word of an ambassador with an active imagination, never on a situation like the one that El Salvador is unquestionably in today. Remember that the Dominican Republic is a country with 5 million inhabitants (the same as El Salvador) and an area of some 50,000 square kilometers (double El Salvador's). If Mr Reagan the Republican acts in this instance in proportion to what Mr Johnson the Democrat did, he could send twice as many troops to El Salvador as Johnson ordered to the Dominican Republic. And in that case, what would the Venezuelan Government do? How would such a move be viewed in internal Venezuelan politics? What would we write in RESUMEN? Would we applaud it as "salvaging" democracy? Or would we remember that the Marines were the ones who installed Machado in Cuba, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Somoza in Nicaragua and that under the shadow of the guns on American vessels Gen Juan Vicente Gomez staged the 1908 coup d'etat that brought him to power?

Furthermore, would it be possible to explore the possibility of having several countries on the continent (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, the United States) send a humanitarian police force to effectively halt, with the consent of the Salvadoran Government, the cruel, inhuman and daily carnage there and guarantee a gradual return to some sort of democratic institutional framework? Would this be an acceptable or a dangerous precedent? Are there any better alternatives than these? Can we wait idly by for the announcement that the Marines have landed or that Castro-Sandinism has taken power in El Salvador?

Last week, Mr William Rogers, the under secretary of state for Latin American affairs under the Nixon administration and when Henry Kissinger was secretary of state, was in Caracas. I do not know whether he talked about these matters with Venezuelan officials or not, but it is not difficult to assume that at least the issues were addressed in their broadest respects. It was officially announced at the same time as this visit that a Venezuelan mission of the highest level, consisting of the secretary of the presidency of the republic, Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, and our former ambassador in Washington, Julio Sosa Rodriguez, would be traveling to California to meet with President-Elect Ronald Reagan.

As always, such moves prompt diverse reactions in the countries taking them. There are already posters and graffiti in some Caracas streets, and in particular at the Central University, calling for COPEI's [Social Christian Party] withdrawal from El Salvador. In the past several verbal skirmishes between AD [Democratic Action] and COPEI highlighted, on the one hand, the irresponsible, cruel and unconstitutional shipment of Venezuelan arms and ammunition by C.A. Perez' administration to Nicaragua, which are today stored in Costa Rica and have wound up in the hands of the Salvadoran left or in the bodies of the people slain by them, and on the other hand, the economic aid and political support of the COPEI government for their Salvadoran companions-at-arms. Without engaging in an analysis of the main point of the matter, its moral, political or strategic justification, these are the facts. What we have to ask ourselves now is whether this is a response (correct or not, depending on the standpoint from which it is

viewed) to the dilemma of erring because of action taken or because of omission. The dilemma is identical for a small country like Venezuela and for a superpower like the United States. It is a matter of potential and magnitudes. But now we have to ask ourselves: Is this the dilemma? Are these the only two ways? Isn't there a third or fourth solution, rather than going in with fire and sword or standing idly by and watching someone else do so? This is the area to be looked into. Total inaction and open intervention with military or police forces must be the last resorts when every other one has been exhausted. Such resorts are not, of course, prohibited for Venezuela, whose only limitation would be the potential of its forces to take action, which could lead to inaction. Mediation, collective action and pressure on the combatants' supply centers are just three of many options. But if these have been exhausted or if we are faced with the critical scenario of an imminent offensive, what are we to do?

Each case has its own parameters. For example, the last two countries that have fallen into the Cuban-Soviet orbit in the area, Nicaragua and Grenada, undeniably presented a morally untenable option on the other side: Somoza, a troublesome and anachronistic continuation of a dynasty established in the 1930's by the U.S. Marines, and Eric Gairy, one of the most corrupt little figures of the Caribbean island-states. But looking back today, the situation is quite clear: the "guarantors" of democratic hopes for the movement that overthrew Somoza, Mrs Chamorro and Mr Robelo, are out of the government. There can be few doubts about the ultimate destiny of the Nicaraguan Junta, which has already begun to play the card of prejudice surrounding Mr Reagan. For its part, Grenada, through its mouthpiece Mr Bishop, is not hiding its support for Cuba and the USSR. Closer to Margarita or Puerto Ordaz than the latter are to Caracas, Grenada virtually dominates the entrance to the Orinoco, the door to the north and northeast navigation zone of the South American continent and the entire eastern part of Venezuela, in addition to the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, both of which areas are rich in oil. Its strategic importance is beyond any doubt. Mr Bishop has made this the point of support for his de facto government, which has shattered the admirable tradition of democratic government changes carried on by the English-speaking island states in the Caribbean. It is no longer a secret that an airport capable of handling heavy planes is under construction on Grenada, and there are persistent, unconfirmed rumors that a naval base capable of harboring submarines is also being built. Can Venezuela remain idle in light of such developments? What should it do? For the time being, it would seem imperative to revitalize and reoutfit the air and naval forces that Venezuela has available, aside from whether thought is or is not given to their use. Perhaps some thought has already been given to bringing them in line with these new geopolitical realities, but it is obvious that Venezuela must have at its disposal a properly trained force, either amphibious or capable of being airlifted, if it does not want to look on powerlessly, as in the past, as others perform in its area of interest and influence the policing or preventive tasks that events call on them to carry out. There are precedents. Trinidad and Curacao once asked Venezuela for help to control potentially uncontrollable situations that might have been taken advantage of by other countries in the area with the ability to take action with the quickness and effectiveness that such emergencies require, after which the force of faits accomplis transforms the situation in the direction of unpleasant surprises. Hypnotized as we are in a

nitpicking discussion of delimiting ocean areas with Colombia, have we perhaps not realized the potential danger posed to Venezuela by the island of Grenada and, above all, by a repetition of what happened there in Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Tobago or Trinidad, Guyana or Surinam? It is not a question of letting ourselves be carried away by our imaginations in an exaggerated show of fear; rather, it is a question of anticipating predictable critical scenarios and reassessing our diplomatic, political, economic or military capabilities to deal with them with the celerity that they might require.

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